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HOG BEN'S
Strangers' Guide to London.

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H O G B E N ' S
Strangers'
GUIDE TO LONDON:

OR A

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL

PALACES, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, SACRED EDI-
FICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, CLUBS,
PARKS AND GARDENS, MUSEUMS, BAZAARS,
THEATRES, STATUES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, DOCKS,
MARKETS, PRISONS, AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT
IN LONDON, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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PREFACE.

A visit to London by those from the Provinces is like visiting (in all but the language) a strange land. The very turmoil and bustle of the streets is enough to confound them; they seem as it were lost in a labyrinth, and look for a helping hand to extricate them. Our hand we readily extend to them, and while wishing them a pleasant trip, will do all in our power to make their visit not only one of pleasure but instruction.

Our aim has been so to arrange the different objects of interest that those that assimilate may be as much as possible under one head.

By adopting this method, the stranger can see at a glance what really is worthy of his notice,

and then, if he has the time, can take them in detail, or, if his stay be limited, can pick out those most suited to his taste for inspection. Our country friends will soon find out that nothing is lost by acting with method in their pleasure; they know how advantageous they find it in business. They will find that running first from one end of the town and then to the other, will not only lose them a great deal of time, but involve an amount of fatigue which is just as well to avoid. With these remarks we leave our "GUIDE" to the perusal of our country friends.

L O N D O N .

Thro' coaches, drays, choked turnpike, and a whirl
Of wheels, and roar of voices, and confusion ;
Here taverns wooing to a pint of " purl,"

There mails fast flying off like a delusion ;
There barbers' blocks with periwigs in curl
In windows ; here the lamplighter's infusion
Slowly distill'd into the glimmering glass
(For in those days we had not got to gas ;)

Thro' this, and much, and more, is the approach
Of travellers to mighty Babylon ;

Whither they come by horse, or chaise, or coach,
With slight exceptions, all the ways seem one,
I could say more, but do not choose to encroach
Upon the Guide-book's privilege.

Such was Byron's description of London in his day. To those who remember London as it was fifty years ago, and contemplate it as it now is, cannot help being filled with admiration at the progress we have made in every thing that tends to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of our vast metropolis. London, the capital of England, is situated in the County of Middlesex, and contains upwards of 2,000,000 and a half of inhabitants. "The annual consumption is computed at 100,000 bullocks, 776,000 sheep, 250,000 lambs, 270,000 pigs, 120,000 tons of fish, 11,000

tons of butter, 13,000 tons of cheese, 12,000,000 quarters of wheat, besides vast quantities of flour imported, 10,000,000 gallons of milk, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, and three million tons of coals." Some idea of the extent of London may be formed, when we state that it extends in length nearly eighteen miles, and in breadth eight miles. From its gravelly soil, and the openness of the country round, may be attributed its general healthfulness. The appointment of medical officers of health in the different districts, will no doubt further tend, by the suppression of nuisances, and an enquiry into the principal causes of disease, to increase the health of the metropolis. Tacitus describes London in his time as being "the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade." This character it has never lost, and long may it maintain it. "There are more than six hundred places of public worship within the bills of mortality; about two hundred and fifty charity schools; about four thousand seminaries of education; between one and two hundred asylums and almshouses; from thirty to forty hospitals and dispensaries; upwards of seven hundred friendly or benefit societies, and societies for promoting the learned, useful, and polite arts." Having thus given our readers a faint outline of the importance of London, we will proceed at once to point out the way by which he may best see whatever is worthy of notice.

PALACES.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

St. James's Park, built on the site of old Buckingham House, from designs by Nash, in the year 1825. It originally occupied three sides of a square, but a fourth was added in 1850. The state apartments look upon the beautiful gardens at the back, in which is a small Pavilion, containing eight fresco paintings from comus, executed by Eastlake, Stanfield, Dyce, Landseer, Maclise, Ross, Ewins, and Leslie. In Queen's Row, the Royal Mews are situated, where are kept the state horses and carriages.

NEW STATE APARTMENTS.

The portion of Buckingham Palace which contains the new apartments, was constructed from the design and under the direction of Mr. J. Pennethorne, architect, by the late Mr. Thomas Cubitt. The sculptures which adorn them are the work of Mr. W. Theed, and the decorations have been carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis Gruner, who availed himself of the services of Mr. A. Miller and Signor Canzoni at Rome.

A branch of the grand staircase of the Palace leads to the first apartment, called the Promenade Gallery, a room ninety-five feet in length and thirty-one in height, with a coved roof, from which the apartment receives its light ; this, like

all the other rooms, is decorated in the style used in Italy during the sixteenth century, usually called "cinque cento."

The lower part represents an open gallery with vases filled with flowers under its arches; above these a series of panels has been introduced with chiaroscuro paintings of children. Eight colossal classical busts, by Mr. W. Theed, are placed along the walls on marble columns. This gallery admits on one side to a new ante-room to the State apartments, and on the other to the banqueting room. The principal exit, however, is by a large and richly gilt folding-door into the Ball and Concert-room, opposite to the staircase entrance.

The Ball and Concert-room itself is an oblong square, measuring one hundred and twelve feet by sixty, without the two recesses at the east and west ends; the height is forty-eight feet. At the end towards the west a bold arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and surmounted by emblematical figures of Fame holding a medallion, upon which are the profiles of the Queen and Prince, rises above Her Majesty's seat. The lunette formed by this arch will ultimately be filled with a copy from Raphael's Parnassus. At the opposite end another arch, but without enrichments, confines a similar recess, containing the orchestra and a richly decorated organ. At the foot of this and along the two sides of the room a triple row of seats, covered with red silk, extends, which, with the other furniture of the

apartments, was furnished by Messrs. Johnstone and Jeanes. The roof of this apartment rests on a wide cove, enriched with stuccoes; double beams of considerable projection running parallel and transverse divide the whole roof into twenty-one compartments, each of which is shaped into a deep octagon recess, from which descends a glass lustre for gaslights. The lustres have been executed by Messrs. Osler, of Birmingham. Below the cove a cornice and frieze richly ornamented in stucco separates the walls from the ceiling. The upper part of each of the two side walls is divided into thirteen compartments, seven of which are the windows, which at night are filled with gaslight, and six are surrounded with large borders, and represent figures of the hours taken from sketches by Raphael, and executed about life size by Professor N. Conzoni at Rome, where the originals are existing. Within similar spaces on the sides of the arches the arms of Great Britain are suspended from flower and fruit knots; arabesques on gold ground and marble panels fill the other spaces in the corners, while the four spandrils formed by the arches contain four cupids from Raphael's frescoes at the Farnesian Palace. The whole of the length of the lower part of the two side walls is covered with a rich silk, decorated with the national devices in flowers, and executed from Mr. Gruner's designs by Messrs. Jackson and Graham. On the north side of this apartment are two large doors with sculptures by Mr. Theed, of which

the one is that leading from the Promenade Gallery, and the other opening into a similar room, called the Approach Gallery, and through which the State Dining Room of the Palace is reached. Opposite to each of these doors in the Ball-room and Concert-room, a mirror of the largest size, viz., ten feet by fifteen, has been placed to correspond with the doors. The ten candelabras of gilt bronze, which are placed at the two sides of the seats of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, and at the sides of each of the doors and mirrors, as also the two lustres in the recess on the west end, have been executed by Messrs. Barbedienne and Co., from Mr. Gruner's design. Each of these candelabras support forty-three wax candles. Thus for the upper part of the room the soft clear gaslight is used, and for the lower part the mellow tone of the wax.

The Approach Gallery has its walls painted in imitation of tapestry, divided by pilasters, with scrolls in the style of Raphael, and the two ends, with hemicircles arising from the curve of the roof, have been adorned by Mr. Theed with large reliefs, representing the Birth of Venus, and Venus descending with the armour of Achilles in life size. Round these high reliefs are suspended knots of flowers and fruit, which descend to the base of the doors.

The last of the five new apartments is the Banqueting-room, which forms nearly a regular square of sixty-six feet, with a dome in the centre, and measuring, from the floor to the middle

of the dome, forty-two feet. A large blue tent sown with golden stars, and bordered by cords and Arabesques, extends over the whole of the dome. The walls of the upper part of the room are divided into panels alternately painted with Raphael's Arabesques in colour upon a red ground and with the Royal Arms in chiaroscuro on a gold ground, each panel being surrounded by a rich frame. The north and south sides contain a frieze in relief, each divided into one large and two small compositions, of which the principal ones are taken from "Raphael's History of Psyche," to which Mr. Gibson, the Royal Academician, has made some additions, the whole having been modelled and executed by Mr. Theed. In the lower part Mr. Moxon has executed a variety of panels of various coloured marbles, as he has also executed all the other marbles and gilding in the whole building. This room is lighted by a gas lustre descending from the dome, and four other smaller ones in the corners of the roof.

Admission to view the interior can only be gained in the absence of the Royal Family, and then only by special favor of the Lord Chamberlain.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Pall Mall, North end of St. James' Street, was originally an hospital, on the site of which the present Palace was built, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has no pretensions to architec-

tural beauty, but its interior accommodation is very great.

Her Majesty's levees and drawing rooms, and birth-day fêtes are here held.

The Chapel Royal is on the right, between the Colour-court and the Ambassadors'-court.

George IV. and Queen Caroline, and Her present Majesty and Prince Albert were here married. The late Duke of Wellington, when in town, was a constant attendant of the morning services performed in this chapel. These take place at eight a.m., and twelve at noon ; a fee of two shillings will procure admission.

The Queen and Royal Family formerly attended here, but now use the one attached to Buckingham Palace.

The band of the Life Guards plays every morning at eleven in the Colour-court, and their performances are well worth hearing.

KENSINGTON PALACE.

A large brick edifice, with no great outward pretensions to its title, was the birth place of Her present Majesty, and it was here that the late Duke of Sussex died. It was bought by William III., from Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and has ever since belonged to the crown.

LAMBETH PALACE,

The town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the bank of the Thames, facing the

Houses of Parliament. The grounds and gardens which contain near thirty acres, are laid out with great taste, and form a very delightful promenade. The Palace was much improved and enlarged by the late Archbishop Howley. The library is now in the great hall.

WHITEHALL,

Formerly a palace from the days of Henry VIII. to William III., the only remains of which is the Banqueting Hall, built by Inigo Jones in 1622. In front of Whitehall, Charles I. was executed. It was converted into a chapel in the reign of George I. The beautiful paintings on the ceiling are by Rubens, and represent the apotheosis of James I. The organ is very fine. Service is performed every Sunday morning and afternoon.

In Whitehall-yard is the United Service Museum, to which admission may be gained by an order from a member.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, OR NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

This magnificent structure, the first stone of which was laid, April 27th, 1840, is built from the designs of Mr. (now Sir C. Barry.) It is the largest gothic edifice in the world. It is built of magnesian lime-stone, from North Anstons, in Yorkshire. It covers an area of ground

one-half larger than St. Paul's, and contains between five and six hundred apartments. The river frontage is nearly one thousand feet in length. The terrace is built of Aberdeen granite and is for the exclusive use of the Speaker, and Members of both Houses. It is thirty feet in breadth, and six hundred and eighty feet in length. The building is composed of three stories. The Houses of Lords and Commons are situated on the second floor, where are likewise the state rooms, libraries, and other principal apartments and offices. The committee rooms and other apartments are on the third floor. There are three principal towers, called the Victoria Tower, the Central Tower, and the Clock Tower. The Victoria Tower, which is the royal entrance, is seventy feet square, and when completed will be three hundred and forty feet in height. The Central Tower, in which is the central hall, is sixty feet in diameter, and three hundred feet to the top of the lantern. The Clock Tower is forty feet square, and with its belfry is three hundred and twenty feet high. There are eight official residences connected with the building, appropriated to the Speaker, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Usher of the Black Rod, and Librarian, &c. The Peers' Lobby is square, each side being divided into a wide central, and two smaller compartments. The ceiling is divided into compartments, and is very beautiful. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles, and is much admired.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A splendid chamber ninety feet by forty-five, and in height forty feet. At the southern or upper end of the House is the Throne, to the right of which is a chair for the Prince of Wales, and to the left one for the Prince Consort. Immediately below the throne is the Woolsack where the Lord Chancellor sits. In the centre of the House is the clerks' table, and on either side the seats for the Peers. The windows are of stained glass, representing the Kings and Queens of England. The fresco paintings which adorn the walls represent Edward III. conferring the order of the garter upon Edward the Black Prince, by C. W. Cope, R.A.—The baptism of Ethelbert, the first christian King of England, by W. Dyce, R.A.—Henry Prince of Wales, committed to prison for assaulting Judge Gascoyne, by C. W. Cope, R.A.—the Spirit of Religion, by Horsley—the Spirit of Chivalry, and the Spirit of Law, by D. Maclise, R.A. Between the windows in niches are placed the statues of the barons who enforced Magna Charta.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Is eighty-three feet in length, from wall to wall, forty-five feet in breadth, and is also forty-five feet in height. It is lighted by twelve windows,

six on each side. The ceiling and fittings of the House are of oak. The floor is of perforated iron, for the purposes of ventilation, and is covered with matting. The Reporters' Gallery is over the Speaker's chair. At the bar end is the Strangers' Gallery. The galleries on either side are appropriated to the use of the members. The House is calculated to hold four hundred and forty-six members.

The public are admitted to view the House of Lords by an order from the Lord Chamberlain, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; this is not necessary, as the Lord Chancellor then hears appeals. A members order will procure admission to the House of Commons.

WESTMINSTER HALL,

Was first built by William Rufus, in 1097, as a banqueting hall. It is the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars, being two hundred and ninety feet long, sixty-eight feet broad, and ninety feet high. The roof is of carved chestnut wood and adorned with angels supporting shields, with the arms of Richard II., and Edward the Confessor.

It was here that Charles the First was tried and condemned to death, and Cromwell inaugurated. It was likewise the scene of Warren Hastings trial, and here likewise have been held all the coronation fetes of England's Sovereigns.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE TREASURY,

St. James' Park, is a fine edifice built of stone by Barry in 1847, and consists of three stories. It extends from the Horse Guards to Downing Street. Here are the offices of the Board of Trade, the Home Office, and the Privy Council.

THE HORSE GUARDS,

Whitehall, is a fine stone building erected in 1754, by W. Kent. In the centre is an arched roadway, leading into St. James' Park. Facing the street, are two stone alcoves in which mounted sentinels daily do duty. The offices of the Commander-in-chief, the Military Secretary, the Quartermaster General, and the Secretary of War.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Whitehall, built on the site of Wallingford House, in the reign of George II. Here the Lords of the Admiralty reside. The business of our naval affairs is here directed.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Strand, takes its name from the Protector Somerset, upon the site of whose palace, the present

edifice is built. The present building was erected by Sir William Chambers, and was completed in 1786, its cost is estimated at more than half a million sterling. It occupies a space of about eight hundred feet in width, and five hundred feet in depth, and is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The carriage entrance from the Strand is very fine. Opposite this entrance is a bronze allegorical sculpture of Father Thames by Bacon, which, with the statue of George III. cost £2,000. The front facing the river is exceedingly imposing. The best view of this part of the building is obtained from Waterloo Bridge. Cromwell and Monk were laid in state here. Among the Government Offices in Somerset House, are those of the Inland Revenue, Admiralty, Navy Pay-office, Audit Office, Poor Law Commissioners. The Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the University of London have apartments here.

THE MINT.

Situated on the east side of Tower Hill, is a fine stone building erected from the designs of Smirke. Everything connected with coining is here carried out in the highest perfection. Open from ten till four. Admission free; by tickets granted by the Master of the Mint, or on application to the Deputy Master.

SACRED EDIFICES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

St. Paul's, is an edifice of which all Englishmen are justly proud. Built on the site of the old Cathedral, destroyed by the fire of 1666, it occupies the highest ground in the city. It was commenced 1675 and finished in 1711. The present edifice was thirty-five years in building, was finished by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and under one prelate, Henry Compton, Bishop of London. The cost of the building was £736,752, but the entire outlay has been estimated at a million and a half. The length, including the portico, is 514 feet, and the width 250 feet; the circuit of the entire building, 2,292 feet; and the height, to the summit of the cross, 404 feet. The body of the church is in the form of a Greek cross, having a magnificent dome arising from the intersection of the nave and transept. This dome is embellished with paintings by Sir James Thornhill, illustrative of the most remarkable occurrences in the life of St. Paul. The principal entrance which faces the west, is adorned with a rich and beautiful portico, consisting of twelve lofty corinthian columns below, and eight composite ones above, supporting a sculptured pediment.

The entablature represents the history of St. Paul's conversion, in basso-relievo by Bird. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of St. Paul, and at the sides are the statues of St. James and St. Peter; and along the summit of the front are statues of the four Evangelists. The north and south entrances correspond in their architecture which consists of a semicircular portico of the corinthian order, surrounded by statues of the Apostles. On the entablature over the north door are the royal arms supported by angels, and on that of the south entrance, a phoenix is represented rising from the flames. This was executed by Gabriel Cibber. The interior consists of a nave, choir, side-aisles, transepts, side chapels, &c. There are forty four monuments. The best executed are those of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Westmacott, Nelson's and Howe's by Flaxman, and those by Chantrey, to various generals, are highly approved. To the builder of this magnificent pile no monument was necessary, there is merely a plain marble slab over the entrance to the choir with an inscription in latin to his memory, celebrated for its simplicity and appropriateness. The following is a translation;—"Beneath lies Christopher Wren, the architect of this church and city, who lived more than ninety years, not for himself alone, but for the public. Reader, do you seek *his* monument? Look around?" The organ was erected by Schmydt, in 1694. It has 2,132 pipes, and cost £20,000.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY is a great point of attraction. If the visitor places his mouth against the walls, and whispers ever so softly, it is heard even in a undertone at the distance of 140 feet.

THE LIBRARY. This is a handsome room about fifty feet by forty, the floor is inlaid with 2,376 pieces of oak, depending upon themselves for adhesion. The books were presented by Bishop Compton. Adjoining this room are the

GEOMETRICAL STAIRS, intended originally as a private way to the library, which appear to hang without support. Those who have nerve enough, should not fail to mount to the ball, from which a most imposing view of London is obtained. The number of steps from the basement to the ball, is 616. The great bell, which is only tolled on the death of any member of the Royal Family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's, is ten feet in diameter, ten inches thick, and weighs 11,470 pounds. Between twelve and one each day, a man attends to look after the machinery of the clock, at which hour we would recommend our readers to be present, as they will then have everything connected with this department explained to them. There are three services a day, at eight o'Clock in the morning, and again at ten, A.M., and a quarter past three, P.M. Admittance may be obtained at other times by knocking at the doors of the northern portico.

Charge for admittance as follows :—

To the body of the church, free	s.	d.
The whispering gallery and two outside galleries	0	6
To the ball	1	6
To the library, geometrical stairs, model room, and great bell	0	6
To the clock	0	2
Crypt and vaults	1	0

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Is open daily, and may be viewed between the hours of 11 and 3, and in the summer months between 4 and 6 p.m. The nave, transept, and cloisters are free. The remaining parts of the Abbey may be viewed for sixpence. The entrance is by Poet's Corner, at the south transept. The building is of Gothic Architecture, and was founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, in the seventh century, it was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, and long remained a mass of ruins. Edward the Confessor re-built the Abbey and cathedral in 1066, and it has received many additions at the hands of various of our sovereigns. It is built in the form of a Latin cross. The best external view of the Abbey, is obtained in front of the western entrance, and that of the interior, from the great western door. The sight which bursts on the beholder from this point is truly sublime, the lofty roof, beautifully disposed light, and long arcades of columns, fill the mind with emotions

not readily forgotten. Henry VII.'s Chapel erected by the monarch whose name it bears, is considered the best specimen of florid gothic in the world. Its cost is said to have been equal to £200,000 of our present money. The centre of the chapel is occupied by the tomb of Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth, executed by Forrigrano. The dimensions of the chapel are:—length from east to west, 115 feet; breadth 30 feet; height of the octagonal towers 71 feet; height to the top of the roof, 86 feet; height to the top of the west turrets 102 feet; length of the nave 104 feet, breadth 36 feet, and height 61 feet; breadth of each aisles 17 feet.

Poet's corner so called, from being appropriated to the monuments and mortal relics of poets and men of letters. Chaucer, Spencer, Shakspeare, Camden, Ben Johnson, Milton, Sir William Davenant, Dryden, Butler, Guy, Thomson, Rowe, Gray, Addison, Handel, Garrick, and many others have monuments here.

The coronation chair, under which is placed the celebrated stone brought from Scone in Scotland, by Edward I., in 1297.

The dimensions of the Abbey are as follows—length from east to west 416 feet; height of the west towers 225 feet; length of the nave 166 feet; its breadth 39 feet; and its height 102 feet; breadth of the aisles 17 feet; the length of the choir 156 feet; and its breadth 28 feet.

In the old chapter house is the celebrated doomsday book, compiled by William the Norman, which is in excellent preservation.

ST. SAVIOUR'S,

Southwark, founded before the Conquest, and is one of the most ancient buildings of London. This church is of the pointed order, with three aisles running east and west, and a transept like a cathedral. The breadth of the transept is one hundred and nine feet. Twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof. The tower which is 150 feet from the ground, and is surmounted by four pinnacles, contains twelve of the finest bells in England. The principal monuments are those to the memory of William of Wykeham, the poet Gower, and bishop Andrews, Fletcher and Massinger, the dramatists, are here buried in one grave.

ST. STEPHEN'S,

Walbrook, is considered the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. It was erected in place of the old church, built in 1420, and destroyed by the great fire. It is seventy-five feet long, fifty six feet wide, and thirty-four feet high. The dome is supported by eight arches, rising from as many Corinthian columns. Over the altar is a picture by West, "The Martyrdom of St. Stephen."

ST. MARY-LE-BOW,

Likewise built by Wren, on the site of the old church destroyed by the great fire. It is built

of Portland stone, and is square in form. The steeple which is two hundred and twenty-five feet in height from the ground, is justly admired for its beauty. The bishops of London are here consecrated.

CHRIST'S CHURCH,

Newgate Street, built by Wren in 1687. It stands on the site of a church of St. Franciscano. It is said that no less than six or seven hundred persons of distinction were here interred. It has a lofty square tower, and over the pulpit is a carved representation of the last supper, and the four evangelists. The font is of white marble, adorned with alto-relievos. The Spital sermons are preached in this church in Easter week, and on St. Matthew's day, a sermon is annually preached before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of Christ's Hospital. The senior scholars on this occasion make Latin and English Orations, before being sent to the University. Richard Baxter the nonconformist is here interred.

ST. BRIDE'S,

Fleet Street, is another production of Wren. It is one hundred and eleven feet in length, fifty seven feet in breadth, and forty-one feet in height. The spire before its injury by lightning in 1764, was 234 feet high, its present height is

226 feet. There is a beautiful stained glass window at the east end, representing the descent from the cross, after Rubens, by the late Mr. Muss. There are here buried, Richardson, the novelist, Wynkin de Worde, the famous printer, Sir Richard Baker, author of the "chronicles," &c.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

This church was founded by the Templars in the reign of Henry II., upon the model of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. It belongs to the societies of the inner and middle temple. It is remarkable for its circular vestibule. The Norman arch forming the entrance is much admired. The view from the western door is very fine. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles, by Minton; and the windows of stained glass at the east end are by Willement. The choral services on Sunday are well worth attending.

ST. MARTIN'S,

St. Martin's-lane, erected from designs by Gibbs, between the years 1721 and 1726, at a cost of £37,000. The portico at the west end is unrivalled for beauty in the metropolis. The tower surmounted by a fine spire, is much admired. The interior of the church is a picture of architectural beauty, and a visit to it ought not to be passed over.

COMMERCIAL EDIFICES.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Incorporated by William III, in 1694. Was first commenced by George Sampson in 1733, received further additions from Sir Robert Taylor, and was finally finished by Sir John Soane. It is built of stone, surrounded by a stone wall, handsomely ornamented. The rotunda is a spacious circular chamber with a lofty dome, 57 feet in diameter, crowned by a lantern. This dome is greatly admired. In the vestibule is a curious clock so contrived as to indicate the hour in six different offices in which dials are placed. Eleven hundred clerks are employed in this establishment. The salaries and pensions amount to £220,000 annually. The hours of business are from nine till four o'clock. The affairs of the bank are managed by a governor, deputy-governor and twenty-four directors, eight of whom go out of office yearly, when eight others are elected.

In the great hall is a fine statue in marble of William the III.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

Cornhill. The original Royal Exchange owed its origin to Sir Thomas Gresham, and was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. In 1667 Charles II. laid the foundation stone of the new building which was completed in three years.

Like its predecessor this building also fell a prey to the devouring element, being burnt down, January 10th, 1838. The foundation stone of the present building was laid by Prince Albert, on 17th January, 1842, and was opened by Her Majesty in person, on October 23th, 1844. The building is of Portland stone, from the design of Mr. Tite. The portico at the west-end is the principal entrance, and is considered the finest London can boast of. The extreme length of the building is 309 feet; the inner quadrangle is 170 feet by 112 feet, and the height of the tower to the top of the valve 177 feet. In the centre is a statue of Her Majesty. Lloyd's occupies a large portion of the first floor at the east end; here the business of the shipping interest is transacted. In front of the portico at the west-end is a fine statue in bronze of the Duke of Wellington, by Chantrey. It is cast from the metal of guns taken by the "Iron Duke" in various victories. The cost was £9,000 exclusive of the metal valued at 1,500 more.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

The official residence of the Lord Mayor. It is a fine edifice built of Portland stone. The portico is composed of six lofty Corinthian columns, the same being continued in pilasters both under the pediment, and on each side. The basement story is rustic, on each side rises a flight of steps, leading to the grand entrance.

To the left of the entrance is the justice room. The Egyptian Hall is a magnificent room, 90 feet long, and 50 feet broad. The roof is richly ornamented. The sum of £8,000 is allowed to the Lord Mayor during his year of office.

GUILDHALL,

King Street, Cheapside. The principal business of the corporation is here transacted. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, fifty feet broad, and fifty-eight feet high. It is one of the largest rooms in London, and is capable of containing seven thousand persons. There are here monuments to the Earl of Chatham, and his son the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Lord Nelson, &c. The windows at each end are of stained glass, on which are representations of the Royal Arms, the insignia of the Bath, St. Patrick, the Garter, and the City Arms. On each side of the western window are the figures of Gog and Magog. There is a good collection of paintings in the council chamber, and a statue of George the III. by Chantry. This chamber is open from ten till three o'clock daily, a small fee is expected. The hall is free.

THE HALL OF COMMERCE,

Threadneedle Street. Now occupied by the Bank of London, was built by Mr. Moxay in

1841. This is a fine hall upwards of a hundred feet long, forty-three in breadth, and fifty feet high. There is a fine statue of Whittington at the chief entrance.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

Capel Court, at the east end of the Bank. No one but members have access here, who are ballotted for, and pay a subscription of fifteen guineas annually.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,

In St. Martin's-le-Grand. Built from design by Sir R. Smirke. It is 400 feet in length, 80 in depth, and 64 feet high. It consist of a centre and two wings. The central portico is 70 feet in breadth, and 20 in depth. The great hall occupying the centre of the building, is 80 feet long, 60 broad, and 53 feet high in the centre, and forms a thoroughfare from St. Martin's-le-grand to Foster Lane. The posting of newspapers at six p.m., is a sight that all visitors to the metropolis should not fail of seeing. The Money Order Office, forms a separate building of itself in Aldersgate Street. Open from ten till four.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE,

Mark Lane; erected in 1827, from the designs of Mr. George Smith. It has a fine portico of

the Greek Doric style of architecture, having a representation of the royal arms and agricultural emblems.

COAL EXCHANGE,

Situated in Lower Thames Street. Erected in 1849 from the design of Mr. Bunning. The circular area for the meeting of the merchants is sixty feet in diameter, with three galleries running round it, and is covered by a glazed dome seventy-four feet from the floor. Round the walls are coloured decorations representing colliers, with their tools, lamps, &c., and the different machines used at the pits. The circular tower which is a hundred feet high is situated at the angle of the two fronts, and is a conspicuous object from the river.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Situated in Lower Thames Street. Erected in 1817, from the design of David Laing, Esq., by Messrs. Mills and Peto, at a cost of £255,000. It has a handsome river frontage of 489 feet long, by 107 feet wide. The long room is the great point of attraction; it is 190 feet long by 66 feet wide, and 55 feet high in the centre. The interior may be daily viewed from nine till three. The fine quay fronting the river is much frequented as a promenade.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,

Leadenhall Street; erected from the designs of Mr. Jupp in 1798-9. The front 200 feet in length is of stone. The portico is very handsome, consisting of six Ionic columns fluted, supporting a rich entablature and pediment. The frieze is sculptured with ornaments in imitation of the antique. The pediment contains several figures emblematical of the commerce of the company. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia, at the east corner a figure of Asia seated on a dromedary, and at the west another on a horse, representing Europe. The court room is ornamented with emblematic statues of India, Asia, and Africa.

THE MUSEUM.

There is a very valuable collection here of Indian curiosities and much that will enlighten the visitor as to the domestic economy and habits of our fellow subjects of the east. Open to visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by orders from any Director of the company, and on Friday from ten till four o'clock without any such restriction.

TRINITY HOUSE.

On the north side of Tower Hill is the Trinity House, a fine building of Portland stone, which is the seat of the Trinity Corporation, founded

in 1512. Here are examined the masters of ships, and, besides appointing pilots to the Thames, the government of lighthouses, harbour dues, buoys, &c., all fall under their notice.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It would be out of place in a work of this description to enter into a lengthened detail of this celebrated building, we shall, therefore, merely point out whatever is worthy of notice.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH. Let us pause before the altar. Beneath our feet lie Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, victims of the licentious Henry the VIII., let us wish them peace, and execrate the memory of their destroyer. Between them, and in the same grave with his ambitious brother, Lord Seymour, and side by side with his powerful rival Dudley, the proud Duke of Northumberland, was interred the Protector Somerset. Here also is the remains of Thomas Cromwell, the rival of Wolsey; Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favorite of Elizabeth; Lady Jane Grey; her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley; and under the communion table, James, the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth; in one grave were interred the remains of Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Simon Lord Lovatt.

THE WHITE TOWER, supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, is a large square

edifice, measuring about one hundred and sixteen feet on its north and south sides, and ninety six on the east and west, and is about ninety feet high, independently of the turrets at the four corners : it consists of three lofty stories, under which are spacious vaults. At the south-west corner is the entrance to the Horse Armoury, which is comprised in a single apartment. There are five and twenty equestrian figures cased in complete armour, chronologically arranged, displaying the various kinds of armour in use from the time of Edward I. to James II. Over each figure is placed a banner, on which is inscribed the name, rank, and period of the personages beneath.

On the right of this armoury is a small room containing specimens of the different kinds of fire arms that have been in use since the invention of gunnery. Amongst the various things worthy of notice are three swords, a helmet and girdle, once belonging to Tippoo Saib, and some Chinese military dresses, captured in our conflicts with the Chinese. Here is also Henry VIII.'s walking staff, in which are three matchlock pistols, and a short bayonet in the centre of the barrels.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ARMOURY is entered from the north-east corner of the Horse Armoury. Here is a collection of the different kinds of weapons in use prior to the introduction of fire arms—the bill, the glaive, the gisarme, the ran-

seur, the spetum, the spontoon, the boar-spear, the partizan, pike, &c. Amongst the instruments of torture are the thumb-screw, and the "scavengers daughter," relics of an age when might ruled over right. At one end of the room is a figure of "good Queen Bess," seated on a cream coloured horse, held by a page.

THE JEWEL OFFICE, in which are preserved the coronation regalia. The crown worn by her present Majesty cost one million sterling. The cost of these jewels taken collectively is estimated at upwards of three millions of money.

The Council Chamber; the Traitors' and Bloody Gate; the Beauchamp or Cobham tower; the Bowyer and Morton tower, &c., are all objects of great interest, and should receive the visitors special attention.

HOSPITALS.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL,

For invalids in the army, was begun by Charles II, and finished in the reign of William and Mary. It was built from designs of Sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of £150,000. There are 336 in-pensioners, who are required to be sixty years of age, and to have served twenty years in the army.

The out-pensioners are unlimited.

In the chapel is a fine altar-piece representing the ascension. Here are preserved the eagles captured from the French at Barossa, Talavera, and Waterloo. In the dining hall is a painting of the Battle of Waterloo, and the fragments of the standard won at Blenheim.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This noble structure was commenced by Charles II, and completed in the reign of William III. It is composed of four distinct buildings, called respectively King Charles's, King William's, Queen Mary's, and Queen Anne's.

Facing the river are King Charles's and Queen Anne's, between them is the grand square 270 feet wide, in the centre of which is a fine statue of George II., by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. The terrace which separates them from the river, is 865 feet in length.

Behind these two piles and having an interval of one hundred and fifteen feet, are seen the hall and chapel with their noble domes. The short space which intervenes between these two buildings and King Charles's and Queen Anne's

has the effect when viewed from the river, of giving to the various buildings a connexion they do not in reality possess.

The painted hall, is approached by a flight of noble steps. Its dimensions are, one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six wide, and fifty feet high. The beautiful painted ceiling, is the work of Sir James Thornhill, repaired in 1808 by Mr. Rigaud. The floor is of marble. The principal paintings are Turner's large picture of "The Battle of Trafalgar, the Relief of Gibraltar, and the defeat of the French under Compté de Grasse." Over the picture of Lord Howe's victory by Louthembourg, are the flags taken in the battle. The other pictures arranged up the steps, comprise the "Death of Captain Cook," the "Battle of Camperdown," "Nelson leaping into the San Josef," and the "Bombardment of Algiers," &c.

Here are also statues of—Nelson, Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Sir Sidney Smith, Viscount Exmouth, and Lord Saumarez.

THE CHAPEL. The entrance is by an octangular vestibule, in which are four arches, containing statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, from designs by West. The chapel is one hundred and eleven feet long, and fifty two feet broad, and capable of accommodating fourteen hundred pensioners, nurses and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors and the several officers. The style of architecture is

Grecian, from the designs of Stuart. Over the communion table, which is of marble, is a splendid painting by West, representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck. Here is also a monument to Dibden, whose songs were, and are, the delight of seamen. The painted hall and chapel are open every week day from ten till seven during the summer months, and from ten till three in the winter; and on Sunday after divine service in the morning. On Mondays and Fridays they are free, and on other days on the payment of 4d.

Clarke's hand-book guide will give the visitor a full description of the place.—Price threepence.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

Situated on the east side of Smithfield. The present building was erected in 1729. The great staircase was gratuitously embellished by Hogarth, with the following appropriate subjects, the "Good Samaritan," the "Pool of Bethesda," "Rahere laying the foundation stone," and "A sick man carried on a bed attended by Monks." It was originally a priory, founded in 1102, by Rahere, minstrel or jester to Henry I. It was endowed by Henry VIII., with an annual revenue at the reformation. Cases of accident are admitted at all hours of the day and night. There is accommodation for three hundred and eighty in-patients. The annual expenditure is about £32,000.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

Borough. Established in 1552. Is a handsome stone edifice, and contains 485 beds. The annual expenditure is about £15,000. There is a bronze statue in one of the courts to Edward VI, by Scheemaker, and in another, one to Sir Robert Clayton, a Lord Mayor of London, who contributed largely to the endowment of the Hospital.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Close to St. Thomas's, is Guy's Hospital, founded and endowed by the individual whose name it bears. He bestowed nearly £1,240,000 upon the erection and maintenance of this structure. In the chapel are interred the remains of Sir Ashley Cooper, the eminent surgeon, who died in 1841. The statue of Guy in the centre of the first court is by Scheemaker. There is accommodation for 530 in-patients, and 50,000 out-patients are annually relieved.

LONDON HOSPITAL,

Situated on the south side of Whitechapel Road, Erected in 1759. The densely populated locality in which it is situated, and its contiguity to the docks, renders it of great importance.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL,

St. George's Fields, Lambeth, for the cure of lunatics. Erected in 1815, in consequence of the pulling down of old Bedlam in 1814. It is a noble building, covering a space of fourteen acres. The length of the front including the wings is seven hundred feet. The annual expenses amount to nearly £20,000.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,

Old Street. Originally established 1732. The present building was commenced 1751 and completed in 1786, at a cost of £55,000.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

Erected in 1834. Originally established in 1715, through the means of Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker of Fleet Street. It was the first hospital founded and supported by voluntary contributions. Cases of accident are admitted at all hours, other patients are admitted by orders signed by a governor. There is accommodation for 220 patients.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Foundling Hospital, Guildford Street, owes its origin to Captain Thomas Coram. In

it are maintained and educated those poor children whose parents forgetting the dictates of nature, desert and leave them to the care of strangers. There are here two admirable pictures by Hogarth, "The march to Finchley," and "Moses and Pharoah's daughter." There are also paintings by Highmore and Willis. The organ was presented by Handel, and the altar-piece by West is considered one of his finest productions. There is service on Sundays at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 p.m. The interior may be viewed on Sundays and Mondays in the middle of the day. The visitor is expected to give a trifle.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, erected from the designs of Barry, the colonnade and portico are of the Ionic order. Owes its foundation to John Hunter, the great anatomist and physiologist. The collection was bought by government for £15,000. The cost of the building was £40,000. The total number of specimens is about twenty three thousand. Open to visitors, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4 o'clock, except during the month of September, when it is closed. Admission by order from a member.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

Or, as it is generally called, the blue-coat school, was founded by Edward VI. The new hall is a magnificent structure, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of York 1825, with the exception of Westminster Hall, it is the largest in London. Charles II., founded in 1672 a mathematical school for boys, who are educated for the sea service. There are from 1,000 to 1,400 boys upon the foundation, a portion of whom are educated at Hertford, before entering upon the foundation in London. There are several exhibitions to the Universities. During Lent, the boys sup together at seven o'clock. Tickets to view this interesting sight, may be obtained from any one connected with the establishment.

THE CHARTER HOUSE,

Situated on the east side of St. John's Street, Smithfield. Founded by Thomas Sutton, in 1611. It supports eighty decayed merchants or military men, besides forty-four boys, who receive a classical education, of whom some are sent to college an annual stipend of twenty pounds for eight years being allowed them, the others are placed out to various trades.

CLUBS.

THE ALFRED,

23, Albemarle Street; Established in 1808. The number of members is limited to six hundred.

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

Pall Mall; built from designs by C. O. Parnell and Alfred Smith. This splendid edifice, fitted up in the most magnificent style is one of the finest clubs in London. It cost £100,000.

ARTHUR'S,

63, St. James's-street; re-built in 1827.

ATHENÆUM,

107, Pall Mall; erected from design of Decimus Burton, on the site of Charlton Palace, in 1829. Over the portico is the statue of Minerva. In the library is a portrait of George IV., the last unfinished work of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

BOODLE'S,

28, St. James's Street, is the club from which Gibbon dates much of his correspondence.

BROOKS,'

60, St. James's Street, built in 1778. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Horace Walpole, Garrick, Sheridan, Fox, were amongst its earliest members.

THE CARLTON,

94, Pall Mall; built from designs of Sidney Smirke. It is built of Caen stone and Aberdeen granite. The design is taken from the library of St. Mark, at Venice.

CITY,

19, Old Broad Street; erected in 1833, from designs of Mr. Hardwicke, on the site of the South Sea House.

THE CONSERVATIVE,

74, St. James's Square; erected in 1844, from designs of Sidney Smirke.

THE ERECHTHEUM,

St. James's Square.

THE FARMERS,

Held at the York Hotel, 36, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

THE GARRICK,

35, King Street, Covent Garden; established 1834. Its members are chiefly dramatic authors and actors.

THE GRESHAM,

King William Street, City; erected from designs by H. Flower, in 1843. Its members are bankers, merchants, and shipowners.

THE GUARDS,

49, St. James's Street. Its members are the officers of the Household Brigade.

THE JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE,

11, Charles Street, St. James's; erected in 1828, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke.

THE LAW SOCIETY,

106, Chancery Lane; confined to members of the legal profession.

THE MUSEUM,

5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; consists of literary and scientific men.

THE NAVAL, MILITARY, AND COUNTY SERVICE.

50, St. James's Street, formerly "Crockford's Frascate." Erected from designs by J. & B Wyatt, in 1827.

ORIENTAL,

18, Hanover Square; established by Sir John Malcolm, in 1826.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

71, Pall Mall; established in 1838, for the members of the Universities. Erected from designs by Sidney Smirke.

THE PARTHENON,

16, Regent Street; chiefly frequented by military men.

THE PORTLAND,

1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street.

THE REFORM,

104, Pall Mall; erected in 1839, from designs of Sir Charles Barry, in 1839. Its members number about 1,200.

THE TRAVELLERS,

106, Pall Mall; erected by Barry, in 1852.

THE UNION,

Trafalgar Square; erected in 1824, from designs of Sir Robert Smirke.

THE UNITED SERVICE,

116, Pall Mall; erected from designs of Nash, in 1826. There is a fine collection of busts and portraits here.

THE UNITED UNIVERSITY,

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East; erected in 1824 from designs of Wilkins and Deering. Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are alone eligible.

WHITE'S,

28, St. James's Street; erected from design by J. Wyatt.

WHITTINGTON,

189, Strand, formerly the Crown and Anchor Tavern; established by Douglas Jerrold.

THE WYNDHAM,

11, St. James's Square.

THE PARKS AND GARDENS.

HYDE PARK,

Is of about four hundred acres in extent. The entrance at Hyde Park Corner is through a handsome gateway, from designs of Decimus Burton. It is divided into five parts ; three of the entrances being for carriages, and one at each end for foot passengers. The other principal entrance (which faces the Edgware Road) is through the Marble Arch. The Serpentine is crossed by a neat stone bridge, by Rennie. At the south-east end is a fine statue of Achilles, cast by Westmacott.

ST. JAMES'S PARK,

Covers an area of eighty-seven acres, and is about two miles in circuit. First formed by Henry VIII., and much improved by Charles II. In front of the Horse Guards is the parade. Here are placed a Turkish piece of ordnance, brought by our troops from Alexandria, and a mortar taken at the siege of Cadiz. Its extreme range was three miles, and its weight sixteen tons.

THE GREEN PARK,

Formed by Charles II. Here it was that the duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey took place.

REGENT'S PARK,

Between the New Road and Hampstead, formed into a park by George IV. while Prince Regent. It consists of four hundred acres, is of a circular form, and is adorned with a fine piece of water.

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS,

Situated within the inner circle Regent's Park. These grounds are most beautifully laid out, and occupy a space of about eighteen acres. There are exhibitions in May, June, and July.

KENSINGTON GARDENS,

Are about three and a half miles in circumference. These beautiful gardens are considered finer than the Tuileries and Luxemburg of Paris. During the summer a military band plays here on two evenings during the week.

BOTANICAL GARDENS,

Chelsea. These grounds are beautifully laid out, and three exhibitions are given during the summer.

VICTORIA PARK,

Bishop Bonner's Fields, Bethnal Green. Opened 1847. Its extent is about two hundred and ninety acres. The entrance lodge is a pretty building in the Elizabethian style. There is a large ornamental piece of water, much resorted to during the summer by the artizans of Spital-fields, for the purpose of bathing, which is only allowed early in the morning.

BATTERSEA PARK,

Between Battersea Bridge and the Nine Elms Railway Station, in length about two and a half miles, and one mile in width; towards the formation of which the Marquis of Westminster contributed £60,000.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

Regent's Park. The collection of wild and domestic quadrupeds, birds, &c. These gardens are very numerous, and comprise many very rare specimens of the animal kingdom. Open every day, except Saturdays, from ten till sunset. Admittance one shilling, except on Monday, when the price for admission is only sixpence.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

Walworth. Very extensive grounds, upwards of fifteen acres in extent, and a lake of water of nearly three acres. Admission one shilling.

MUSEUMS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Situated in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The Museum owes its origin to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, president of the Royal Society, who directed, that on his death, his splendid collection of books, manuscripts, and collections, both of art and history, should be offered to the nation for £20,000. The offer was accepted, and other valuable collections, having been added, the whole establishment was completed for £85,000, which was raised by a lottery. The present building is of the Grecian Ionic order of architecture, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke, and was completed in 1850 at the cost of £753,495. The principal entrance has a splendid portico, supported by eight columns, and with the wings, forms a frontage of 370 feet. The height, from the pavement of the front of the court yard, to the top of the entablature of the colonnade is $66\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Passing under the portico, the new hall is gained which is 30 feet high, and 62 feet by 51 broad. On the west is the principal staircase, the centre flight of which is 17 feet in width, enclosed by walls of red Aberdeen granite highly polished. This staircase leads to the Natural History Department, and to the left is the gallery of Antiquities.

On the first landing are two beautiful vases of Huddleston stone; the balustrades are of the same material, the ceiling and walls are painted in oil and encaustic colours, and decorated so as to correspond with the entrance hall. The following is a list of the principal departments.

The Egyptian Antiquities.

THE ETRUSCAN ROOM, the Elgin and Phigalian Marbles; the Ægina marbles; the Xanthean marbles; the Nimroud sculptures, and the Townley collection.

THE LIBRARY.—Contains 700,000 distinct works, 10,221 maps, plans, and charts; 29,626 volumes of M.S.S.; 2,946 rolls of various kinds; 20,772 charters and instruments; 208 M.S.S., on reed and bark; 55 on papyrus; and 851 seals and impressions.

THE READING ROOM—is open every day except Sunday, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and fast and thanksgiving days. Between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, it is likewise closed. The hours are from 9 till 7 o'clock during May, June, July, and August; and from 9 till 4 during the rest of the year. A new reading-room is being built, the expense of which will be £100,000.

It forms a circular apartment of one hundred and forty feet in diameter, and one hundred and six feet high, while it is finely lighted by no

fewer than twenty spacious windows, springing at the dome. There is besides, a glazed aperture in the crown, forty feet in diameter.

This room is not only the largest, but may be made the handsomest in the world. The book-cases are of wrought iron, and in the construction of the libraries and of the central dome cast iron, and bricks are exclusively used. The dome is to be covered with copper; whilst the galleries in the reading-room will consist of slate. Those throughout the rest of the new building will be composed of perforated cast iron. The decorations will be painted, and a series of statues introduced at the springing at the dome.

THE SOANE MUSEUM,

13, Lincoln's Inn Fields. A unique collection of Roman, and Grecian specimens of architecture, Etruscan vases, Egyptian antiquities, &c. The alabaster sarcophagus brought from the ruins of Thebes by Belsoni, is considered the gem of the collection. There are here paintings by Canaletto and Hogarth. This collection was presented to the nation by Sir John Soane, in 1833. Open to the public every Thursday and Friday, from ten till five in the months of April, May, and June. Visitors may obtain admittance by leaving their name and address, when tickets will be forwarded them.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM,

Scotland Yard. There are here exhibited some beautiful models of ships, a valuable collection of natural history, a mineralogical cabinet, an Armoury, Roman coins and vases, and general antiquities. Admission by members order.

MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES,

5, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate. Free.

**MUSEUM OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.
ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM,**

17, Old Bond Street.

MISSIONARY MUSEUM,

8, Bloomfield Street, Moorfields.

MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,

Albemarle Street.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART,

Marlborough House.

ROYAL ACADEMY,

Trafalgar Square. Open from May to July.
Admission 1s.

GALLERIES AND SOCIETIES OF ART.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY,

Erected in the year 1837, from designs by Mr. Wilkin. The Gallery originated in the government purchasing the collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. Angerstein, and has been considerably increased by donations and purchases. The gallery contains some of the finest productions of Claude, Rembrandt, Rubens, Correggio, &c., &c., with pictures by some of the most eminent English Artists. Open gratis to the public, from Monday to Thursday during the whole of the year, (except the 2 last weeks in September, and the whole of the month of October,) from 10 to 5 o'Clock.

VERNON GALLERY,

Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. Open daily during the months of April, May, June, and July, from nine till dusk. Admission 1s.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER
COLOURS,**

Pall Mall East. Open daily during the months of May, June, and July. Admission 1s.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,

Pall Mall. Open daily during the months of May, June, and July. Admission 1s.

PORTLAND GALLERY,

Regent Street, Portland Place.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

52, Pall Mall. Admission 1s.

SOCIETY OF ARTS,

John Street, Adelphi. Established in 1754, for the promotion of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom. There are here Barry pictures.

- 1.—The story of Orpheus.
 - 2.—A Grecian harvest home.
 - 3.—Crowning the victors at Olympia.
 - 4.—Navigation, or the triumph of the Thames.
 - 5.—The distributions of premiums in the society of Arts.
 - 6.—Elysium, or the state of Final Retribution.
- Open every day from ten till three o'clock, excepting Wednesdays. Admission free.

There are likewise the following Museums ;—

MEDICAL MUSEUM, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Street, Borough.

SAULL'S MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY, 15, Aldersgate Street. Free.

BAZAARS, ARCADES, &c.

SOHO BAZAAR,

Soho Square, was established in 1815, by Mr. Trotter, a large army clothing contractor, to enable young women of respectable character, with small capital to embark in trade.

THE PANTHEON,

Oxford Street, formerly a theatre, converted in 1834, at a cost of £40,000, by Mr. Baker, the extensive builder of Lambeth, into a bazaar (Mr. Smirke, architect,) is most tastefully arranged, containing extensive galleries, and a valuable collection of paintings by modern artists.

THE KING STREET BAZAAR,

Portman Square ; is spacious and well arranged, and filled with miscellaneous articles to suit the wants of all classes.

THE PANTECHNICON,

Near Belgrave Square, Pimlico, (besides its fanciful and miscellaneous articles,) contains a vast number of carriages in every variety, new and second hand, for sale.

BURLINGTON ARCADE.

Leading from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens. This is a covered avenue, occupied by shops devoted to the sale of every description of fancy articles.

LOWTHER ARCADE,

West Strand; built by Mr. Herbert, in 1831. It is two hundred and forty-five feet long, twenty feet broad, and thirty-five feet high. This is the most celebrated toy mart in London.

EXETER HALL,

Strand; erected in 1831, by Mr. Deemy, at a cost of £30,000. The concerts of the Sacred Harmonic, and the London Sacred Harmonic societies are held here. The organ by Walker, is one of the finest in the world.

EXETER CHANGE.

Wellington Street, Strand, a pretty arcade deserving of a visit.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

Haymarket; after being closed for three seasons Mr. Lumley, the lessee, has determined this year once more to try his fortune with the public. The present building was erected on the site of the former theatre, destroyed by fire in 1790. On the west side is an arcade, the remaining three sides are surrounded by a colonnade. The sculptures over the colonnades are by Mr. Bubb, and represent the origin and progress of music and dancing. The interior is nearly of the same dimensions as La Scala, Milan. The stage is sixty-two feet deep, and eighty feet wide. There are five tiers of boxes calculated to hold one thousand persons, and the pit and gallery about eight hundred each. The ceiling of the house is beautifully painted. There is an elegant concert room attached to the building, with orchestra, boxes, &c., ninety-five feet long, forty-six broad, and thirty-five high.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

Covent Garden. This fine theatre exists no longer. On the sixth of March, 1856, at the conclusion of a masked ball, this splendid edifice met the fate of its predecessor, being totally

destroyed by fire. It was of the Grecian Doric order, the splendid portico was in imitation of the Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens. The statues of tragedy and comedy at either end of the building were by Flaxman. The cost of the building was £150,000.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE,

Built on the site of the original theatre burnt down in 1809. The present one was re-built in 1811, from designs by Mr. Wyatt. The exterior is very plain. The front is of the Doric order. The interior was re-modelled and re-built in 1822 by Peto, from designs by T. Beazley, and is admired for its beauty and skilful arrangement. It is capable of holding three thousand and sixty persons. Lessee, Mr. E. T. Smith.

HAYMARKET THEATRE,

Under the management of Mr. Buckstone. Built from the designs of John Nash. The interior is exceedingly pretty, and is able to accommodate fifteen hundred people. The front of the exterior is a lofty portico, supported by six Corinthian columns, above are nine circular windows, connected by sculptured ornaments.

Price of admission, boxes 5s., pit 3s., gallery 2s.

THE ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE,

In consequence of the destruction by fire of the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, this Theatre for the present is used for the purposes of the Opera. Built on the site of the old Theatre destroyed by fire in 1839, from designs by S. Beazley. The interior is beautifully decorated. It has a handsome portico of six Corinthian columns.

Prices, Pit-stalls, £1 1s., Amphitheatre-stalls, 7s. Pit, 1s., Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE,

Oxford Street. Under the management of Mr. C. Kean. A very elegant little theatre. Prices Boxes, 4s., Pit, 2s., Gallery 1s.

ADELPHI THEATRE,

Strand. Since the late visits of the Queen to this house, it has been determined to greatly enlarge and improve it. There is nothing to call for notice in the exterior. There is always something worth seeing at this theatre, and the visitor cannot fail from being amused. Doors open at half-past six; performances commence at 7 o'Clock. Prices, Dress Boxes 5s., Boxes 4s., Pit 2s., Gallery 1s.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE,

St. John's Street Road. This theatre is devoted to the performance of Shakspeare's plays, under the management of Mr. Phelps. Open at half-past 6, commence at seven o'clock. Admission boxes, 3 & 2 shillings, pit, 1 shilling, gallery sixpence.

STRAND THEATRE,

168, Strand, is the smallest theatre in the metropolis. Open at half-past six, commence at seven. Admission boxes 3s., pit 1s., gallery 6d.

SURREY THEATRE,

Blackfriars Road, the pit of this theatre is the largest in London. Open at 6 o'clock, commence at half-past 6. Admission, boxes 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE,

Westminster Bridge Road, the interior of this theatre is very superbly decorated. The circle for horsemanship is 126 feet in circumference. Open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Admission Boxes, 4s. and 2s., pit 2s., gallery 1s. and upper gallery 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

New Cut, Lambeth, the performances at this theatre are of a minor description. Open at 6 o'clock, commence at 7. Admission, boxes 1s. 6d., gallery 6d.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Wyck Street, Drury Lane. Built on the site of the original theatre, burnt down in 1841, was opened in December 1842, cost nearly £10,000. The house is calculated to hold upwards of two thousand persons. Open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Admission, boxes 4s., pit 2s., gallery 1s.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

King Street, St. James's; for the performance of French plays. Open at 7, commence at half-past 7. Admission, boxes 6s., pit 3s. 6d., gallery stalls 3s., gallery 3s.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

Church Street, Paddington, one of the largest minor theatres in London, calculated to hold 2,300 persons. Open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Admission, boxes 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.

Bishopsgate ; a minor theatre, the performances consist of dramas, farces, and musical pieces. Open at 6, commence at half-past six. Admission, boxes 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d.

 ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

SIGHTS AND AMUSEMENTS IN LONDON.

- Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington.
 Albert Smith's Mount Blanc, Egyptian Hall. 1s.
 Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House. Ticket.
 Ashburton Collection, Piccadilly. Ticket.
 Bank of England, Threadneedle-street. Free.
 Botanic Gardens, Chelsea. Ticket.
 British Institution, 52, Pall Mall. 1s.
 Buckingham Palace. Lord Chamberlain's Order.
 Burford's Panorama, Leicester-square. Ten till dusk, 1s.
 Chelsea Hospital. Free.
 Chiswick Horticultural Gardens. Free.

- Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street. Ticket.
 Courts of Law. During the sittings. Free.
 Cremorne Gardens, Chelsea. 1s.
 Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street.
 Crystal Palace, Sydenham. 1s. every day except Saturday 2s. 6d.
 Cumming's Exhibition, Piccadilly. 1s.
 Custom House, Thames-street. Free.
 Deptford Dockyard, Deptford. Ten till Three. Free.
 East and West India Docks, Poplar. Free.
 Fenton's Crimean Photographs, St. James's-street. 1s.
 Geological Society, Somerset House. Free.
 Great Globe, Leicester-square. 1s.
 Greenwich Hospital. Free.
 Grosvenor Gallery, Upper Grosvenor-street. Ticket.
 Guildhall, City. Free.
 Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas-street, Borough. Medical Museum. Free.
 Highgate Cemetery, Highgate. Free.
 Houses of Parliament. When not sitting. 1s.
 Hunterian Museum, College of Surgeons. Ticket.
 Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, George-Street, Westminster. Members' Order.
 Kensall Green Cemetery, Harrow-road. Free.
 Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park. Free.
 King's College, Somerset-house. Introduction by Member or Student.
 Ladye Chapel, Southwark.
 Lambeth Palace, Lambeth.
 Langham Bazaar. Free.

- London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery. Free.
 London and St. Katherine's Docks. Free.
 Lowther Bazaar, 35, Strand. Free.
 Mansion House, Poultry. Free.
 Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings.
 Mint, Tower-hill. Ticket.
 Monument, Fish-street-hill. 3d.
 M. Tussaud's Wax Work, Baker-street. 1s.
 Norwood Cemetery. Free.
 Nunhead Cemetery, Peckham. Free.
 Panopticon, Leicester-square. 1s.
 Panorama of St. Petersburg, Leicester-square. 1s.
 Panorama of the Fall of Sebastopol, Leicester-square. 1s.
 Pantheon, Oxford-street. Free.
 Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. 1s.
 Royal Academy Exhibition, Trafalgar-square. 1s.
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Every day, Sunday, after
 one o'clock. Free.
 Royal Exchange, Cornhill. Free.
 Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street. Ticket.
 Royal Society, Somerset House. Ticket.
 Soho Bazaar, Soho-square. Free.
 Somerset House, Navy Department. Free.
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield. Medical
 Student's Order.
 St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. Medical
 Student's Order.
 St. James's Gallery, 58, Pall Mall. 1s.

- St. Paul's Cathedral. 4s. 2d.
 Suffolk Street Gallery, Pall Mall. 1s.
 Surrey Zoological Gardens, Walworth. 1s.
 Thames Tunnel, Wapping. 1d.
 Theatres, see page 61.
 Tower of London, Tower-hill. 1s.
 United Service Museum, Scotland-yard. Ticket.
 Water-Colour Exhibition, Pall Mall East. 1s.
 Westminster Abbey. 6d.
 Woodin's Olio of Oddities, King William-st., Strand 1s.
 Woolwich Arsenal, 9 to 11½ and 1 to 4. Free.
 York Column, Waterloo-place. 6d.
 Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, 1s.

OPEN ON CERTAIN DAYS.

- Apollonicon, 101, St. Martin's-lane. Saturday. 1s.
 Asiatic Museum, Grafton-street. Monday, Wednesday,
 and Saturday. Ticket.
 British Museum, Great Russell-street. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Free.
 Chelsea Military Academy. Friday.
 College of Surgeons. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
 Free.
 Dulwich Gallery, Dulwich College. An extensive collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois. Every day except Friday. In summer, from 10 till 5—in winter, from 11 to 3. Tickets to be obtained at Ackerman's, Strand; Colnaghi's, Pall Mall East.

East India Museum, Leadenhall-street. Friday. Free.
 Entomological Museum, Bond-street. Tuesday. Free.
 Foundling Hospital, Guildford-Street. Sunday and Monday. Free.

Gresham Lectures, Gresham-street. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Free.

Linnæan Collection, Soho-square. Wednesday and Friday. Ticket.

Missionary Museum, Bloomfield-street. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Free.

National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Free.

Sacred Harmonic Society's Concerts, Exeter Hall.

School of Design, Somerset House. Monday 1 to 3. Free.

Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Tuesday and Friday. Free.

Society of Arts, Adelphi. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Free.

THE MONUMENT AND STATUES.

Fish Street Hill, erected to commemorate the Fire of London, 1666, by Sir Christopher Wren. The total height of this noble column is two hundred and two feet, and its diameter at the

base fifteen feet. Within, a staircase of black marble, consisting of three hundred and forty-five steps, leads to the summit, from which a splendid view of London and the surrounding scenery is obtained. Admission 3d.

THE NELSON COLUMN,

Trafalgar Square, designed by Mr. Railton, and consists of a fluted Corinthian column, twelve feet in diameter, placed upon a pedestal, the four sides of which are ornamented with bas-reliefs of Nelson's four principal engagements, St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Nile, and Trafalgar. The entire height, including the statue, is one hundred and ninety-three feet.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.

Carlton Gardens. This column is of the Doric order, and is built of Scotch granite. It was designed by Wyatt, and the statue which is of bronze, was executed by Westmacott. The base of the pedestal is twenty two feet square, and the pedestal eighteen feet; the circumference of the shaft is eleven feet six inches, decreasing to ten feet two inches at the top. The Duke is represented in a flowing robe, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The figure is thirteen feet six inches high. The height of the column, ex-

clusive of the statue, is one hundred and twenty-four feet. A staircase within consisting of one hundred and sixty-nine steps leads to the top, from which a fine view of the surrounding scenery is obtained. Admission 6d.

PUBLIC STATUES.

CHARLES I.—Charins Cross, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633. A very fine equestrian statue. The pedestal and carvings by Gibbons.

CHARLES II.—Soho Square.

CHARLES II.—In front of the Mathematical School, Christ's Hospital.

CHARLES II.—Chelsea Hospital, by Gibbons.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.—Burton Crescent; by Clarke. Erected in 1832.

GEORGE CANNING.—Old Palace Yard, Westminster; by Westmacott. Erected 1832.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—Cavendish Square; by Chew. Erected 1777.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON, St. Thomas's Hospital.

ACHILLES, Hyde Park; by Westmacott. Erected in honour of the "Great Duke," and his brave companions by the Ladies' of England, and is cast from cannon taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Talavera, and Waterloo.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In front of the Royal Exchange; by Chantrey. Erected 18th June, 1844.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; by Wyatt. Erected 1846.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In front of the White Tower, by Mr. Milne.

JAMES II.—Whitehall Gardens; by Gibbons. This statue is much admired.

WILLIAM III.—St. James's Square.

WILLIAM III.—Drawing Office, Bank of England.

QUEEN ANN.—West front of St. Paul's.

GEORGE I.—Grosvenor Square; by Van Nost. Erected in 1726, by Sir R. Grosvenor.

GEORGE II.—Greenwich Hospital; by Rysbrach.

GEORGE III.—Cockspur Street; by M. C. Wyatt. Erected in 1836.

GEORGE III.—In the court of Somerset House, by Bacon.

GEORGE IV.—Trafalgar Square; by Chantrey. Cost 9,000 Guineas.

WILLIAM IV.—King William Street, London Bridge; by Nixon. Erected 1844.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Royal Exchange; by Lough. Erected in 1845.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Lloyd's; by Lough. Erected in 1847.

DUKE OF KENT.—Park Crescent, Portland Place; by Gahagan.

DUKE OF BEDFORD.—Russell Square; by Westmacott. Erected in 1809.

LORD ELDON.—School, Wandsworth Road.

Sir Richard Whittington. — Whittington Almshouses, Highgate.

SIR HANS SLOANE.—Gardens of the Apothecaries' Company, Chelsea; by Rysbach.

WILLIAM PITT.—Hanover Square; By Chantry. Erected by his admirers in 1831.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.—Bloomsbury Square; by Westmacott. Erected 1816.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON.—Lloyd's; by Gibson.

THOMAS GUY.—Guy's Hospital; by Scheemakers.

THE OBELISK.—Farringdon Street. To the memory of the celebrated John Wilks.

THE OBELISK.—Bridge Street, Blackfriars. To the memory of Alderman Whitman.

THE OBELISK.—Blackfriars Road. Erected in 1771, in honor of Brass Crosby, Esq., who, while Lord Mayor of London, was confined in the Tower for releasing a prisoner, seized contrary to law, by the House of Commons, and for committing the Messenger of the House to prison.

SIR ROBERT PEEL. — Cheapside; Erected 1856.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

Upper Gower Street. Opened in 1828. A noble building of the Grecian order of architecture. Degrees are here granted excepting in divinity.

KING'S COLLEGE,

Strand, adjoining Somerset House. Opened in 1831. A handsome building.

LAW INSTITUTION,

Chancery Lane. Built from designs by Mr. Vulliamy. A fine building, having a handsome portico.

Here candidates for the law are examined.

GRESHAM COLLEGE,

Basinghall Street, corner of Gresham Street. A noble building of the Roman order of architecture, built in 1843, at a cost of £7,000, from the designs of Mr. G. Smith.

The Gresham lectures are here annually delivered.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Pall Mall East. Built from designs of Sir Robert Smirke, 1824. It is of the Grecian Ionic style; and consists of two stories, and has a noble portico.

SION COLLEGE.

This institution stands on the site of a nunnery, which having fallen into decay, it was purchased by William Elsynge, a citizen, and by him converted into a college and hospital, and called "Elsynge Spital," but in 1340 he changed it into an Austin Priory. In 1623, the Rev. Dr. Thomas White, rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, having bequeathed £3,000 towards purchasing and building a college and almshouses, his executors erected the present college. It is incorporated by two charters, 6th Charles I. and 16th Charles II. The whole body of rectors and vicars within the City are fellows of this college; and all the clergy in and near the metropolis may have free access to its extensive and valuable library. The building surrounds a square court, where are almshouses for 20 poor persons.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL,

Milk Street, Cheapside. A handsome building, erected in 1838, from designs by Mr. Bunning.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL,

Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street. Founded in 1561.
Built by Sir Christopher Wren.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

St. Paul's Churchyard. Founded in 1509. The present building was erected in 1824, from designs by Mr. G. Smith. Milton was educated at this school.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL,

Dean's Yard, Westminster. Founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth. Dryden, Locke, Bishop Newton, Warren Hastings, and other distinguished men were educated here.

BRIDGES.
LONDON BRIDGE,

Commenced in 1824, and finished 1825. It consists of five elliptical arches; the span of the centre one is 152, and the side arches 140 and 130 feet; the width of the carriage way is $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Its cost was £506,000. It is built from the designs of the late Mr. Rennie, under the superintendence of his two sons, and is of granite.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE,

Was commenced in 1760, and finished in 1770, the architect was Mr. Robert Milne. It is composed of nine elliptical arches; the centre one being 100 feet wide. Portland stone was used in its construction.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE,

Consists of three immense arches and is composed of cast iron. It was projected by Mr. John Wyatt, designed and erected by John Rennie, and its cost was £800,000. The first stone was laid April 1815, and the bridge opened to the public in 1819. The centre arch is of 240 feet span, those at the ends 210 feet each. The total weight of iron used in its construction was 5,308 tons. The toll is one penny.

WATERLOO BRIDGE,

Is perfectly flat, and built of Aberdeen granite. It is composed of nine arches each 127 feet span. The architect was Mr. Rennie. This noble bridge is considered the first of its kind in the world. It was opened on the 18th of June, 1817, by the Prince Regent and Duke of Wellington, with great pomp. The toll is one halfpenny.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE,

Built from the designs of Labelye a Swiss architect, in 1739-50. It is now in a very ruinous condition, and a new bridge is being built in its place. Its cost was £218,800. It has been much admired for its beauty. It is composed of fifteen arches, the centre one being 76 feet wide,

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

The extreme length of this bridge is 1,410 feet. The total weight of iron is about seven hundred and fifteen tons. Erected by Mr. I. R. Brunel, at a cost of £102,255. It consists of three arches. The centre one is six hundred and seventy feet six inches, the side arches are 333 feet. Toll one half-penny.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE,

Is built of cast iron, and consists of nine arches of equal span. It was opened 1816. It was built under the direction of Mr. James Walker, at a cost of £150,000. Toll one penny.

THE THAMES TUNNEL,

Forms a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. It was projected and carried out

by Mr. Brunel. It was commenced in 1825 and opened for foot passengers in 1843. It is 1301 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Between the crown of the tunnel and the river, the depth of earth is 15 feet. There are brick archways, the width of each is 14 feet. The entrance is by circular shaft provided with staircases. Open day and night. Charge 1d.

DOCKS.

LONDON DOCKS,

The foundation stone of these docks was laid by William Pitt, on the 26th June, 1802, and were opened in 1805. They cover seventy-two acres of ground. The water area is twenty-eight acres. The cost of these docks was nearly £4,000,000. There are three basins the largest of which is 1262 feet long, and 960 feet wide, with a depth of 27 feet.

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS,

Opened 1828. They cover 24 acres of land, and comprise a water area of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Their cost was £2,000,000, and were constructed by Telford.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS,

Limehouse and Blackwall. The West India Docks, Isle of Dogs. There are two docks the import and the export. The former of which is 2,600 by 510 feet, the latter is 2,600 by 400 feet. Their depth 29 feet. Their cost with the canal was upwards of £12,000,000. Commenced in 1800 and completed in 1802.

EAST INDIA DOCKS,

Blackwall. Commenced in 1804, and finished in 1806. They cover an extent of thirty acres. The export dock is 1410 feet by 560 feet wide and depth 30 feet.

The landing dock is 780 feet long by 520 feet wide, with the same depth as the other.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS,

The entrance to which is supposed to have been part of the great trench said to have been cut by Canute the Dane from this place to Vauxhall, to divert the waters of the Thames when he besieged London in the year 1016.

MARKETS.**SMITHFIELD MARKET,**

This market is now removed to the Caledonian Road, Islington, where a most commodious and handsome market has been erected. Monday's and Friday's are the best days for a visit.

NEWGATE MARKET,

Newgate Street. There are nearly six hundred sheep and one hundred bullocks slaughtered here daily.

These are the principal markets ; there are besides

LEADENHALL MARKET,

Leadenhall Street.

BOROUGH MARKET,

West end of York Street.

FARRINGDON MARKET,

West side of Farringdon Street.

HUNGERFORD MARKET,

Charing Cross.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

Between the Strand and Long Acre. This is the principal market for vegetables. In the centre is an arched passage which the visitor will find an agreeable promenade, as there are here displayed the most beautiful flowers in season.

BILLINGSGATE MARKET,

Thames Street. The great market for fish.

CLARE MARKET,

Clare Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.**EGYPTIAN HALL,**

Piccadilly, erected in 1812, from designs of Mr. P. F. Robinson, intended as a receptacle for a museum of Egyptian Antiquities, which were

exhibited but for a short time, and have since been disposed of by Auction, the elevation is completely Egyptian, being copied from the Temple of Tentyra. It is now occupied by Mr. Albert Smith, for the exhibition of his panorama of Mont Blanc, &c.

CROSBY HALL,

Bishopsgate Street, erected by Sir John Crosby, 1470, it was the residence of Richard the III., while Duke of Gloucester. It had fallen greatly into decay, but in 1836 subscriptions were raised to restore this noble Hall to something like its original magnificence. The restoration was completed in 1842, since which time it has been used as a Literary Institution. The Great Hall is frequently used for concerts, lectures, and other public purposes.

LONDON STONE,

Cannon Street, is the most ancient relic of the past in London; it is imbedded in the outer wall of St. Swithin's Church, and is supposed to have been originally of considerable dimensions, and the point from whence the Romans measured their distances to the several places over the island. This is the stone to which Shakspeare alludes to in his second part of Henry VI., when he describes Jack Cade as
 "Striking his staff on London Stone, exclaiming,
 "Now is Mortimer lord of this city."

TEMPLE BAR,

Divides the City of London from Westminster. Built in the year 1670, by Sir Christopher Wren. The statues over the gateway on the western side, are Charles I. and II., by Bushnell; and those on the eastern side, James I. and his consort Ann of Denmark, with the Royal Arms in the centre. On proclamations, or whenever the monarch visits the city in state, these gates are closed, and opened with much ceremony.

ST. JOHN'S GATE,

The south entrance to St. John's Square, Clerkenwell. Formerly part of the ancient Priory of Clerkenwell, and subsequently the residence of Mr. Cave, at which time it was frequently visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and other public characters.

PRISONS.

NEWGATE,

South-west corner of Newgate Street. This prison is the common gaol for London and Middlesex, and is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

Coldbath Fields, Clerkenwell.

MODEL PRISON,

Pentonville. Erected at a cost of £90,000.

BRIDEWELL,

Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

PENITENTIARY,

Millbank, the largest penal establishment in England. Erected at a cost of £500,000

TOTHIEL FIELDS PRISON,

Francis Street, Westminster. This prison cost £145,750.

QUEEN'S PRISON,

Borough Road, Southwark.

HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL,

Horsemonger Lane, Southwark.

WHITECROSS STREET PRISON,

Whitecross Street. For debtors.

NEW CITY PRISON,

Holloway. For convicted prisoners only: it occupies nearly eight acres of ground—it contains upwards of four hundred cells, and a shaft in the centre one hundred and fifty feet high, to carry off the foul air.

PENTONVILLE PRISON,

Caledonian Road; was built in 1843. It occupies nearly seven acres of ground, and will hold five hundred and twenty prisoners. The cells of this prison have been made on an improved plan, with every convenience necessary for the health of prisoners. To be seen only by an order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

**INNS OF COURT AND COURTS OF
LAW.**

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GUIDE TO

K E W G A R D E N S .

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

LUNGULAR AFFECTIONS are the prevailing diseases of the English climate, and the thousands now suffering from **Asthma, Coughs, Incipient Consumption,** and other pulmonary maladies, would at once be relieved, and, by perseverance, entirely cured, by adopting "**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,**" which are perfectly free from all deleterious ingredients, and during the fifty years of their uninterrupted celebrity, have never been known to fail.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL

St. Paul's Cathedral, 30th Nov., 1849.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness; they have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
To. Mr. KEATING.

THOMAS FRANCIS.
Vicar Choral.

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Beautifully situated near the banks of the Thames, about five miles from Hyde Park Corner. Open free to the public daily, throughout the year, from one to six o'clock. The beauty of these grounds, and of the rare plants which the gardens contain, combined with the liberal admission granted by Government, attracts, as may be imagined, great crowds of visitors.

THE GREAT PAGODA.

In one of the wildernesses of Kew Gardens stands the Great Pagoda, erected in the year 1762, from a design in imitation of the Chinese Taa. The base is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and 18 feet high; the second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth

story, which is 18 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. The tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering, 20 feet high, and the finishing on the top is 17 feet high ; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery enclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection. The staircase is in the centre of the building. The prospect opens as you advance in height ; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and, in some directions, upwards of 40 miles distant, over a rich and variegated country.

GUIDE TO
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*

RICHMOND.

Richmond, with all its rarities and beauties ;
and as the choice of a walk in a place like Richmond, where all is beauty, is rather perplexing, the more so to him who pays his first visit,

“ Say, shall we wind
'Mong the streams? or walk the smiling mead?
Or count the forest glades? or wander wild
Among the waving harvests? or ascend
* * * * *

Thy hill, delightful Shene?”

The visitant instinctively proceeds to the far-famed Hill, not, however, because it commands the grandest scenery from its lofty elevation, as there are many other delightful spots in the vicinity that have peculiar interest ; nevertheless the prospect from its site is certainly enchanting, and to a man of genius it must be always new. The woods, villas, and meadows, are beautifully diversified with cultivated spots of ground and luxuriant retreats, which cannot fail to fill the meanest spectator with rapture, whilst the more refined must exclaim with the poet :

“ Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays!”

The regal towers of Windsor are from here visible. Sir Walter Scott, in the *Heart of Mid Lothian*, thus describes the scenery from Richmond Hill; "A huge sea of verdure, with crossing and intersecting promontories of massive and tufted groves, tenanted by numberless flocks and herds, which seemed to wander unrestrained and unbounded through the rich pastures. The Thames, here turreted with villas, and there garlanded with forests, moved on slowly and placidly like the mighty monarch of the scene, to whom all its other beauties were but accessories, and bore on his bosom a hundred barks and skiffs, whose white sails and gaily fluttering pennons gave life to the whole."

The Hill has a special connexion with English art. The house at the end of the terrace on the right of the road was built by Sir Joshua Reynolds, where he resided some part of every summer, and from the drawing-room of which were taken the views of the only three landscapes it is supposed he ever painted. Gainsborough, Hofland, and several other eminent landscape-painters, have been for a while resident at Richmond; and almost every landscape-painter has in some way depicted the prospect, and almost every one has caught some new beauty from the ever-charming scene.

From the Terrace, a few paces brings us to the gates of

RICHMOND PARK,

Close to which stands the Star and Garter, celebrated for its dinners and wines. The Park is 8 miles in circumference, and contains 2,253 acres. On entering the Park gates, the walk on the right affords a continuation, with some variations, of the noble prospects of the Hill. These are uncommonly beautiful as the sun is setting. If the path that leads to Roehampton-gate be taken, the circle, as described in Thomson's Seasons, may be completed. "Lofty Harrow" and the "sister hills" of Highgate and Hampstead are seen to great advantage, and some fine glimpses are ever and anon caught of "huge Augusta;" and all appear the more beautiful because only seen transiently between masses of rich foliage or above the dips of hills.

The surface is broken into wide glades and gentle undulations, and well stocked with timber, chiefly oaks and elms, with several sheets of water. It affords many beautiful bits of park scenery. Sometimes we come upon a quiet spot where a herd of deer are browsing among the tall ferns, and magnificent trees on every side close in the view; or a bolder scene opens, where veteran oaks that have withstood many a storm, but with perhaps the loss of some goodly limbs, stand as sentinels on a rough bank, overlooking a wide expanse or deep dell; or a far-reaching extension of open glades conducts the

eye to lovely glimpses of distant country, to which the tall trunks on either side, and the overhanging branches, serve as a frame. The views attained from the more secluded parts of the Park possess great beauty.

It was originally enclosed by Charles I., and its formation caused considerable ferment at the time. Wolsey and Walpole occasionally resided here. In the year 1758 the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., who was then ranger, thought fit to exclude the public; but an action was brought against her by Mr. John Lewis, a shoe-maker of the town, who obtained a verdict; and the right of the public to avail themselves of the sylvan beauties of the Park has never since been disputed.

Of the several lodges in the Park, the principal are the Hill Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Errol; the White Lodge, built by George II., formerly the residence of Lord Sidmouth, and now of Lord John Russell; the Thatched Lodge, on Kingston side of the Park, now occupied by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., equerry to H.R.H. Prince Albert. Besides Bog Lodge, the dwelling of the head-keeper, there are nine or ten other lodges for the under keepers, &c.

The village of Richmond is one of the largest villages in the kingdom. It was anciently called "Sheen," a name signifying splendour, given to it on account of its natural beauties. The

greater portion of the population consists of persons of independent means, who reside here on account of the beauty and healthiness of the situation, and its proximity to the metropolis.

The church is situate in the centre of the village, and is interesting from its monuments. Thomson, the poet, Edmund Kean, the tragedian, and Mary Ann Yates, a celebrated actress, who died in 1787, rest here.

At the back of Richmond-terrace stands the recently-finished

WESLEYAN COLLEGE,

For the education of young men designed for the ministry. It is the largest and handsomest institution connected with that denomination, and is well worthy a visit. The style of architecture is the Tudor. From the upper story of the tower, which is intended for an observatory, there is said to be obtained a most extensive prospect, reaching from Shooter's hill in one direction, to Windsor Castle in the other. Near the hill is

DUPPA'S ALMSHOUSES.

For the support of ten poor women; having inscribed over the entrance-gate, "I will pay the vows I made to God in my trouble." The

were founded by Bishop Duppa, the year previous to his death, in consequence of a vow made during the exile of his pupil Charles II.

THE OBSERVATORY,

In the Royal Gardens, contains a valuable collection of astronomical instruments, among which are found a mural arch, of 8 feet radius, a zenith sector of 12 feet, a 10 feet reflector, made by Herschell; and the moveable dome contains a fine equatorial instrument. This building also possesses a collection of objects in natural history, an extensive apparatus for philosophical experiments, and a collection of curious ores from the Hartz Forest in Germany.

The visitors to Richmond generally make a pilgrimage to

ROSSDALE HOUSE,

In Newfoot-lane, once the poet Thomson's residence. The summer-house which he used as his study is still preserved, and in it is the table on which he wrote his poems. Over the entrance is inscribed,

"Here Thomson sung the seasons and their change."

The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to

his talents. After the poet's death, it was purchased by a Mr. Ross, who had such a veneration for his memory that he forbore to pull it down, but enlarged and repaired it at an expense of £9,000. Over the back seat of the alcove, in the garden, is a board, on which is inscribed, "James Thomson died at this place, August 22nd, 1748."

Kewfoot-lane leads to the Green, a large open space surrounded with excellent mansions and venerable trees, the spot where formerly stood the ancient palace of the kings of England, where Edward I. and II. resided, and Edward III. died. Queen Elizabeth was confined in this palace for a short period during the reign of her sister, and here she died in 1608, broken-hearted for the death of the Earl of Essex. On this spot stands a house formerly belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, where Sir Matthew Decker entertained George I.; and in this house is an ancient picture of the old palace by Vinkeboom, and another of the lodge in the old park by one of Rubens' scholars.

At the foot of Richmond-hill, near the Thames, is the villa of the late Duke of Buccleuch. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the pleasure-grounds on the opposite side of the road, which extend almost to the summit of the hill. Among the reminiscences connected with Richmond is, that it was the residence of Savage the poet; and in a

summer-house overlooking the Thames, Gay, the amiable poet, wrote his celebrated fables for the royal infant, the Duke of Cumberland. A short distance beyond is

HAM HOUSE,

Once the residence of the noted Duke of Lauderdale, where his four colleagues, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, and Arlington, held those secret meetings which acquired for them a name famous in history, the Cabal, a word which the initials of their names happened to form. It was here also Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester. It is now a curious specimen of a mansion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that magnificence of decoration then in fashion. The furniture is exquisitely rich; even the bellows and brushes, in some of the apartments, are said to be of solid silver or of filagree. The spacious hall is surrounded by an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand staircase are of walnut-tree, and it is ornamented with military trophies. Here also is a picture-gallery 92 feet in length, hung with portraits and fine pictures by the old masters, among which the works of Wouvermans and Vanderveldt are the most conspicuous.

GUIDE TO

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

THE KENT MUTUAL, Life and Fire Assurance Societies.

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N.B.—Both the above Societies are constituted upon
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their Funds* for the exclusive advantage of the Policy-
holders—dividing their Profits triennially,—and vesting in
the Policy-holders the ENTIRE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT
of the Societies.

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Agents wanted throughout the Metropolis.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE,

Stands on the northern bank of the Thames, about 12 miles due west from Hyde Park Corner and is situated in the parish of Hampton, in the hundred of Spelthorne, and county of Middlesex.

Cardinal Wolsey, when in the height of his power, having determined upon building a palace for his principal residence in the vicinity of the metropolis, fixed on Hampton Court for the site of it, as being one of the healthiest and most pleasant spots in the south of England. He therefore obtained from the prior of St John a lease of the manor and manor-house, and in 1516 commenced the erection of a magnificent mansion, which he furnished in a style of corresponding splendour; and in 1526, before the structure was completed, he presented it to the king, together with the interest in the manorial estate. In return for this present, Henry VIII. bestowed upon Wolsey the manor of Richmond, an old and favorite residence of himself, as it had been of Henry VII. The palace then became the property of Government, who have retained it from that period to the present day.

It would be impossible for us to attempt a description of the structure, beyond that it consists of three principal quadrangles. The

western court is 167 by 162 feet, and is divided into several suites of apartments, occupied by private families. The middle quadrangle is $134\frac{1}{2}$ by 134 feet, and is called the Clock Court, from a curious astronomical clock being placed over the gateway; over the archway are the arms of Cardinal Wolsey, with his motto, *DOMINUS MICHİ ADIVTOR* (God is my help). And on all the small towers are the busts of the Roman emperors in terra-cotta; viz.—on the east side Titus, Otho, Galba, Julius; on the west side Vitellius, Augustus; in the first court are Trajan, Adrian; and at the western entrance are the emperors Tiberius and Nero; they have lately been restored, but were originally sent from Rome by Pope Leo X. to Cardinal Wolsey, to decorate this palace.

In the archway between the two courts a flight of stone steps leads to

THE GREAT HALL,

Or, as it is generally designated, Wolsey's Hall, adorned with thirteen new stained-glass windows, each of the windows 20 feet high, and of considerable width: they contain the armorial pedigrees of the six wives of Henry VIII. The interior of the room is of magnificent extent and proportions, being 106 feet long, 40 wide, and 60 high; the roof is designed with a flowing freedom, elaborately carved, and richly decorated

with the arms and badges of Henry VIII.; an oriel window beautifully constructed with mullions, &c., and filled with splendid tracery.

THE CHAPEL,

Northwards from the eastern archway, must not be overlooked. It was unfinished at the period of Wolsey's disgrace, and was completed by Henry VIII. Its interior is worth seeing, and the exterior forms a conspicuous object when viewed from the river.

On the south side of the inner quadrangle visitors enter a beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, which leads to

THE KING'S GRAND STAIRCASE.

This spacious approach to the state apartments was painted by Verrio, in which his exuberant pencil has portrayed, in his florid style, gods, goddesses, emperors, kings, &c. The allegories are highly complimentary to William and Mary. Passing from the Grand Staircase, the visitor will commence his inspection of the paintings; but in consequence of the locality of the pictures being frequently changed, we shall enumerate the number only that are generally in each room, with the names of the principal artists.

GUARD CHAMBER,

A large, lofty, and nobly-proportioned apartment 70 feet in length, 37 wide, and 30 in height, decorated with various groups of halberts, swords, and pistols, sufficient for the equipment of 1,000 men. There are seventeen pictures by Romano, Bockman, Rugendas, Canaletto, and Zuccherò.

THE KING'S FIRST PRESENCE CHAMBER.

The carvings of foliage, flowers, fruit, &c., over the doors and chimney-pieces, are chiefly by Grinlin Gibbons. The canopy of King William's throne, with the motto, "*Je main tien dray.*" There are forty-four pictures in this room, some of them portraits of the beauties of the court of William and Mary, by Kneller, &c.; with others by Titian, Rousseau, Tintoretto, Holbein, &c. In

THE SECOND PRESENCE CHAMBER,

There are forty-five, by Correggio, Vandyke, Velasquez, Carlo Maratti, Sir J. Reynolds, &c.

THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER,

Contains forty-three, by Cignani, L. da Vinci, S. Ricci, Giulio Romano, Titian, &c. In

THE KING'S DRAWING ROOM,

There are twenty-three only, by Tintoretto, Luca Giordano, Sir William Beechey, &c.

KING WILLIAM III.'S BEDROOM.

The state-bed of Queen Charlotte. The ceiling, representing Night and Morning, was painted by Verrio. The clock at the head of the bed (made by D. Quare) goes twelve months without winding up. The portraits in this room, twenty-one in number, are beauties of the court of Charles II., by Vandyke, Lely, Verelst, &c. Next are the

KING'S WRITING CLOSET AND QUEEN MARY'S CLOSET,

In which there are subjects by Russell, Hanneman, Cepper, Baptist, &c.

THE QUEEN'S GALLERY,

A large room containing seventy-nine pictures, many of them fine and curious old portraits; Rubens and Holbein predominate here.

THE QUEEN'S BED-ROOM.

The ceiling, by Sir James Thornhill, represents Aurora rising out of the Sea. The state-bed of Queen Anne, the velvet hangings of which were wrought at Spitalfields; chairs and stools to correspond. The pictures, forty-one in number, are by Guido, Kneller, Titian, Baptist, &c.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

The ceiling of this apartment, by Verrio, represents Queen Anne in the character of Justice. The whole of the paintings of this room are by West. In

THE QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER,

There are forty-two pictures by Mytens, Jan de Mabuse, Holbein, West, &c.

THE PUBLIC DINING-ROOM.

On the south side of this room, which is hung with arras tapestry, are two of the ancient pieces belonging to the series in the Great Hall relating to the story of Abraham. These represent Rebecca at the Well (Genesis xxiv. 18); and Abraham and Melchizedek (Genesis xiv. 18).

On the west side of the room is the story of Midas; on the north side Tobias and the angel taking leave of his father Tobit, and his mother grieving for his departure; here also is Elymas the sorcerer struck with blindness, after Raphael. A model palace at Moorshedabad in Bengal, designed by Major General M'Leod of the Bengal Engineers, with pictures Nos. 542 to 547, by Spagnoletto, Murillo, &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENCE CHAMBER AND
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DRAWING-ROOM,

Comprise Nos. 548 to 618, where will be found subjects by Bellini, Veronese, Spagnoletto, Guido, Lely, Knapton, &c.

ANTE-ROOM,

With four views by Dankers.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE CHAPEL.

Model of Kew by Nash. Pictures 623 to 645, by Verrio, Van Orlay, Van Leyden, Steenwyck, &c.

PRIVATE DINING-ROOM,

(With the state-beds of William III. and his queen Mary,) and two closets contain Nos. 646

to 704, where Vandyke, Veronese, Zeeman, Bassano, Pens, and Fetti, with subjects by various other masters, will be found.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE CHAMBER.

A model of a palace designed by Sir W. Chambers, intended for Richmond Gardens, with portraits by Kneller, Lely, Cranach, Gainsborough, and others, Spanish Boy by Murillo, and, to make up the list to No. 725, a landscape by Dankers.

THE KING'S PRIVATE DRESSING ROOM.

This apartment is hung with tapestry representing the battle of Solebay in 1672. The Delft vases were brought to England by William III. 727 to 730, four Doges of Venice by Fialetti, &c.

GEORGE II.'S PRIVATE CHAMBER,

And a closet; we have a model of a palace, designed by Kent, intended for Hyde Park by George II.; with pictures, 731 to 768, by Baptiste, Campidoglio, Vander Meulen, &c.

THE CARTOON GALLERY.

The interior was designed by Wren to receive the Cartoons. The walls are divided into seven compartments to admit the Cartoons, and are covered with oak panelling, enriched with Corinthian pilasters and embellishments, such as wreaths, carved by Gibbons. These celebrated paintings, designed by Raphael about the year 1520, as patterns for tapestry to decorate the Sistine Chapel at Rome, according to the orders of Pope Leo X., are greatly prized. Each of them has been called an epic poem; and artists consider that the phrase is no exaggeration of their extraordinary merits. They represent subjects from the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles. The tapestry was executed at the manufactory of Arras in Flanders. The Cartoons were bought for Charles I. by Rubens. They represent;—769. The Death of Ananias. 770. Elymas the Sorcerer. 771. Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate. 772. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. 773. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. 774. Paul preaching at Athens. 775. Christ's Charge to Peter.

AN ANTE-ROOM.

676 to 797, by Oldenburg, Parcelles, Guido, Kent, &c.

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

798 to 855. 805 to 813, nine pictures, each 9 feet by 7, representing the Triumphs of Julius Cæsar, painted by Andrea Mantegna for the Marquis of Mantua, about the year 1476; they were purchased with the rest of the Mantua collection by Charles I. for £80,000.

THE QUEEN'S STAIRCASE.

The ornamental ceiling by Vick and Kent. 856, according to Walpole, Charles I. and his Queen as Apollo and Diana, seated in the clouds; the Duke of Buckingham as Mercury introduces to them the Arts and Sciences; while several Genii drive away Envy and Malice—G. Honthorst. From this staircase visitors enter

THE QUEEN'S GUARD CHAMBER,

Containing Nos. 857 to 928. Here we have Holbein, Titian, Tintoretto, Hoppner, Cignani, Daniel Nes, T. Dance, with other subjects by a host of first-rate masters.

AN ANTE-ROOM,

With thirteen sea-pieces, views, and hulls of ships, by Marshall, Cleveley, Paton, and Wright. We next proceed to

THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

940 to 1,027, an assemblage of sea-pieces, battles, destructions of fleets, with Greenwich Hospital, Church, and Park, by Marshall, Vandevelde, &c.; with six views of the Thames and one of St. James's Park by James, a landscape-painter in the time of George II., who was employed by Canaletto during the two years that artist was in England. With this apartment terminates the exhibition of Hampton Court Palace.

Descend the Queen's Staircase, it leads into the

FOUNTAIN COURT,

The whole exterior of which is by Sir Christopher Wren, being 117 feet by 110 feet wide. In this court is the celebrated frieze by Andrea Mantegna, illustrative of the triumphs of Julius Cæsar. It consists of nine distinct compositions occupying the entire length of a gallery on one side of the court; and in every figure and ornament there is something to admire, each figure being impressed with the motion and business of the scene. The groups follow each other in a picturesque manner: the victor's spoils are borne in triumphal display; instruments of war jostle those of peace; the warrior and musi-

cian, men, women, and children, form, in natural array, an excited throng; and this long train of figures terminates with Cæsar seated upon a magnificent car, wearing an expression of serene dignity and power.

And now for a refreshing lounge in the magnificent

GARDEN,

Looking at the gold and silver fish previous to a stroll among its shrubs and flower-beds, and along its gravelled walks and sheltered groves. Nor must we forget the

VINERY,

Measuring 70 feet in length and 14 in breath, the interior wholly occupied with one vine of the black Hamburgh kind, planted in 1769, and has, in a single year, produced 2,200 bunches of grapes, each bunch weighing on an average one pound. And previous to bidding adieu to Hampton Court Palace and its multitudinous associations, kill time for half-an-hour by a visit to the

LABYRINTH OR MAZE,

Which is productive of much amusement to numerous visitors; and by no means omit to

pass through the "Lion Gates," in order to pay a visit to the magnificent avenue of chesnut-trees in

BUSHY PARK,

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The Palace and Park are open to the public on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m., on which days the admission is 1s.; and on Saturdays at noon, when the admission is 5s.; closing each day at 6 p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge terminus. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace at 8 a.m. 9 a.m., and every half-hour from 10 10 a.m., to 4 10 p.m., and at 4 25, 4 50, and 5 50, p.m., returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day, up to 6 40 p.m. If time be no object, the more pleasant route is by omnibus, either by way of Norwood, or through Camberwell and the delightful village of Dulwich.

Among the numerous exhibitions which abound in London, offering gratification to the eye, the ear, and the senses generally, and blending information with entertainment, there is none on so grand a scale, so rich in variety, and so deservedly popular as that wonderful museum of all that is rare and beautiful,—the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham.

The parent of the present structure was the Crystal Palace raised in Hyde-park in 1851.

The present company was formed under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., chairman of the Brighton Railway, and registered on the 17th of May, 1852. A capital of £500,000 was forthwith subscribed, an amount which was doubled in 1854. Of this sum £95,000 was paid for the purchase and removal of the materials of the old building in Hyde-park, and £86,660 for the ground covered by the new edifice and its gardens. The first column of the Crystal Palace was raised by Mr. Laing, on the 5th of August.

The site occupied by the Crystal Palace was formerly called Penge-park, and lies in the parish of Battersea, partially in Surrey and partially in Kent. Placed on the summit of an acclivity which rises 200 feet above the level of the railway, the edifice may be seen for miles round in every direction. The grounds are in the shape of a irregular parallelogram, of 306 acres, semi-distant between Sydenham and Annerly, having a frontage of 1,300 feet towards the railway, and one of 3,000 feet towards the New-road, Dulwich Wood. The whole area covers 289 acres, of which twenty are appropriated to the building. From nave to nave the measurement is 1508 feet, and from side to side 384 feet. The palace is intersected by three transepts, of which the central one is 384 feet long, and 120 feet wide. The two end transepts are each 336 feet long, and 72 feet wide, and the entire length of the structure from end to end of the wings is 2,000 feet. Each of

these wings is 600 feet in length, and terminates in towers of 103 feet high. The principal transept is 200 feet in height, and has five tiers of galleries; the end transepts have three tiers each. In the roof and sides 500 tons weight of glass have been used, and according to an excellent authority the cubic contents of the building are estimated at 40,000,000 feet, about one fourth more than the building in Hyde-park, and forty times more than in Westminster-hall, which is the largest hall in England.

INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING.

Leaving the railway terminus, the first point at which we arrive is the main avenue, where a magnificent view of the whole interior is gained. In the centre of a large sheet of water, at each end of which float fine specimens of that noble exotic, the Victoria Regia, is Osler's Crystal Fountain, which was a prominent feature in the Hyde-park exhibition.

Proceeding up the building, the visitor reaches the Central Transept, adorned with fountains and statuary, and where nature enhances the charm of art.

On the right of the transept is a selection of works of the old school of French sculptors, in front of the Gallery of French Portraits, which commences behind the statue of Admiral

Duquesne. On the opposite corresponding side are ranged the works of Canova, behind which is placed the Italian portion of the Portrait Gallery. On the left is a selection from the works of English sculptors, at the back of which are placed the German portraits.

On the north-west side of the transept are selections from the ancient Roman and Greek schools of sculpture, fronting the English portraits. The schools of French and Italian sculpture, and of German and English sculpture, were passed by the visitor at the junction of the nave and transept. Corresponding to these courts, on the opposite side, are courts of the Gothic and Renaissance, and of Greek and Roman sculpture. But perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Crystal Palace is its courts, and of these the most prominent are those devoted to the exposition of ancient and modern art. The Fine Arts courts are ten in number (exclusive of subordinate ones branching out of them), and are severally named, the Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Alhambra, Byzantine, Romanesque, Mediæval, Renaissance, Elizabethan, and Italian.

THE ASSYRIAN COURT.

The Assyrian, or Nineveh Court, is situated at one of the extreme ends of the Crystal Palace, and at the left hand side of the central avenue.

Here facsimilies of some of the chief relics of Assyrian art, discovered by Messrs. Layard and Botta, have been arranged in architectural order.

THE EGYPTIAN COURT.

Branching off northwards from the nave, we arrive at an avenue of sleeping lions guarded by two sphynxes leading to the Egyptian Court.

THE GREEK COURT.

Passing on from the Egyptian Court the visitor finds himself opposite the Greek Court, to the threshold of which an avenue of statues conducts. The Court itself is partially a copy of the Temple of Jupiter, at Nemea. The opening exhibits a forum, such as was used for assemblies of the people.

THE ROMAN COURT.

On entering the Roman Court which adjoins the Greek, we behold a model of a portion of the Colosseum at Rome, a world-famed structure. Among the sculpture here are statues of Drusus, the beautiful Venus Aphrodisie, the Venus Genitriæ, the marine Venus, the Venus of Arles, &c. Busts of the most famous kings and emperors of Rome are chronologically arranged around the court.

THE ALHAMBRA COURT.

Returning to the nave we enter the Alhambra Court. The fortress of the Alhambra, or the Red, a portion of which this court represents, was built in the middle of the thirteenth century, by the Moors, then masters of the chief part of Spain.

THE BYZANTINE COURT.

The Byzantine and Romanesque Court is opposite the Alhambra. Byzantine architecture flourished from A.D. 828 to 1453.

THE MEDIÆVAL COURT.

The Mediæval contains architectural specimens taken from ancient churches and magnificent cathedrals.

THE RENAISSANCE COURT.

Proceeding southward, we reach the Renaissance Court, which is a model of skilful arrangement. The vestibule is rich with portraits of the chief patrons of the Renaissance school.

THE ELIZABETHAN COURT.

Adjoining is the Elizabethan Court, the architectural details of which are taken from Holland House, Kensington. This Court contains several tombs of the period. At the back of the court is the interesting monument of the beautiful Lady Hertford—the sister of Lady Jane Grey, and her sons. At the entrance to the court from the nave are busts of some of the most celebrated men of the Elizabethan age, such as Lord Bacon, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Sir Christopher Wren, Inigo Jones, and others.

THE ITALIAN COURT.

Advancing southwards, the Italian Court is gained. It contains some fine specimens of the application of the Greek and Roman styles of architecture to palaces and National structures.

THE POMPEIAN COURT,

Of the other courts the Pompeian Court deserves special mention, as it presents a faithful image of the domestic interior of that wondrous city burned for nearly 1800 years beneath the lava of Vesuvius; the best part of two or three real Pompeian villas united into one harmonious whole.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS.

Our space will only permit us to name the chief Industrial Courts: they are called the Stationery, the Birmingham, the Sheffield, the Musical Instrument, the Printed Fabric, and the Foreign Industrial.

THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN.

In the centre of the natural history collection and in the ornamental basin, will be noticed the famed Crystal Fountain. The glass is of the purest and most beautiful crystal, weighing upwards of four tons. The principal dish of the Fountain is eight feet in diameter, and before cutting, it weighed upwards of one ton. The height of the fountain is twenty-four feet.

THE PARKS, TERRACES, AND GALLERIES.

The Park and Gardens are planned in the most exquisite style, and cover 200 acres. The Terraces are in the Italian style, and vie with any that exist in the present day. The Galleries are four in number, and afford the visitor a complete view of the building and grounds.

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FARES BY DISTANCE FOR TWO PERSONS.

Sixpence for any distance within, and not exceeding one mile.

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One shilling for every mile, beyond four (radius) from Charing Cross, if carriage discharged beyond such four miles.

No driver shall demand or receive any sum by way of back fare, for the return of the carriage from the place at which discharged.

When the driver, to be paid according to distance, shall be required by the hirer to stop for fifteen minutes, or for any longer time, the driver may demand and receive a further sum (above the fare to which he shall be entitled, calculated according to distance), of sixpence for every fifteen minutes completed, that he shall have been stopped.

FARES BY TIME FOR TWO PERSONS.

For any time within, and not exceeding, one hour, two shillings.

Sixpence for every fifteen minutes, or any part of fifteen minutes not completed above one hour.

One Shilling for every mile or part of a mile beyond four miles (radius) from Charing Cross, if carriage discharged beyond such four miles.

No driver shall demand or receive any sum by way of back fare, for return of the carriage from the place at which discharged.

When a hackney carriage is hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles in one hour; and if required to drive more than four miles in one hour, then he shall be entitled to demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, the fare by distance for every mile or part thereof not completed exceeding four miles.

BY DISTANCE OR TIME FOR MORE THAN TWO PERSONS.

When more than two persons are carried by any hackney carriage, one sum of 6d. is to be paid for each person above the number of two, for the whole hiring, in addition to the fares by distance or time for two persons.

Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult.

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When more than two persons are carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid.

GENERAL REGULATIONS, MISCONDUCT, &c.

Hackney carriage standing in the street, unless actually hired to be deemed plying for hire, and the driver obliged to go with any person desirous of hiring such carriage: and hearing complaint, driver must produce evidence of having been actually hired at the time.



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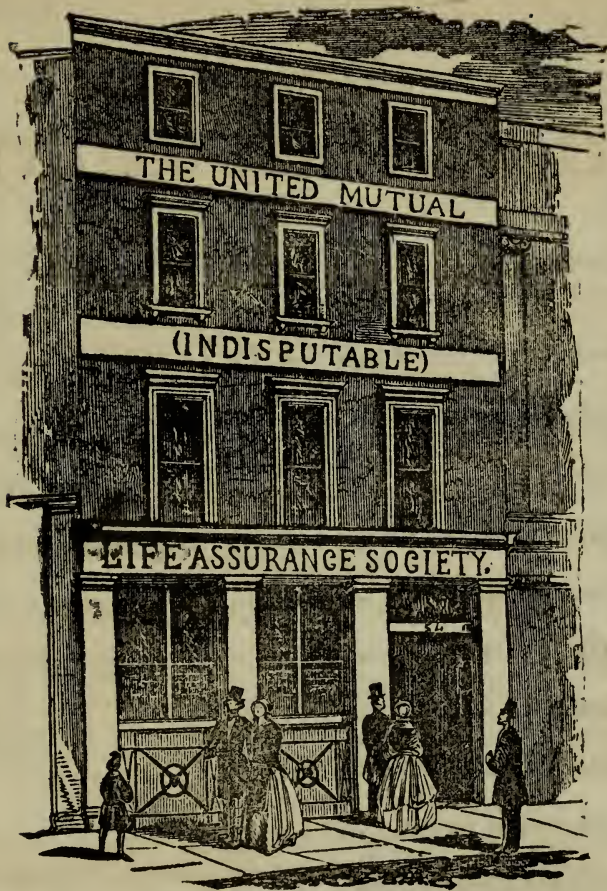
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